CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child withou the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28525—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne,	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 2nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DeM."

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.
WORM BALLS.
DIURETIC BALLS.
COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.

Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40 0	45 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	35 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	31 0	35 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29 0	32 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27 0	30 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	24 0	27 0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	15 0	17 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine, Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS AND Co., LD., MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY

has been known for many years as one of the best brands of

SCOTCH WHISKY.

It is made from the best Malt, thoroughly cleansed from Fusel Oil, and well BLENDED and MATURED in Bond in Sherry Casks, hence it is a most

WHOLESOME SPIRIT

AND IN GREAT DEMAND BY ALL WHO HAVE ONCE TRIED IT.

We have made special arrangements for importing "Ferrintosh" in perfect condition and of uniform quality. A Trial Order is solicited from those who have not tried it.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
Liberal Discount to Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON

AND WILL CONTINUE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

UNRIVALLED ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

New and Fashionable GOODS of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1891.

SKATING CLUB AFTERNOON SESSION, (5 TO 7 P.M.).

FREDILIS'S European String BAND will play at the Club and evening Sessions.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF GENERAL BUDGEN AND OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 2ND AND 5TH.

(FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF T. E LORD AND LADY HARRIS (IN POONA),

as performed before The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK, Grand DUKE MICHAEL of RUSSIA, etc.

"Best entertainment that has ever visited India."—*Madras Mail*, 24th July.

"The best entertainment of its kind ever seen in this country."—*Cape Times*, South Africa, October 3rd, 1890.

"The best Monologue entertainment we have ever seen in Ceylon."—*Ceylon Independent*, June 3rd, 1891.

For further particulars see Programmes, bills, and future announcements.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

Popular Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Children: half-price. Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform: half-price. Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.

Commence at 9 punctually. Carriages, 11-30.

Band of the Yorkshire L. I. in attendance.

GEO. SINCLAIR, Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given at the TOWN HALL TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 1st September 1891, at 9-15, at which "THE ANCIENT MARINER" will be performed. The usual Pianoforte accompaniment will be supplemented by a small Orchestra and the Harmonium.

SOLOISTS:

SOPRANO.—Miss N. Tudball. CONTRALTO.—Miss Carpenter.

TENOR.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm. BARITONE.—Mr. Basil Scott.

BASS.—Mr. A. F. Harrington.

INSTRUMENTALISTS:

FIRST VIOLINS.—Mr. E. Freyvogel and Dr. Holt.
SECOND VIOLIN.—Mr. L. G. Inzoli.
CELLO.—Mr. D'Cruz. DOUBLE BASS.—Mr. De Souza.
FLUTE.—Serjeant Turner, K. O. Y. L. I.
HARMONIUM.—Mr. R. M. Mant.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Back Seats Rs. 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE CONNING TOWER of H. M. I. M. Turret ship "Magdala," lying in the Bombay Arsenal, is to be SOLD as it now stands, and offers for the purchase of the same will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine up to the 10th September, 1891, for consideration.

The Tower has been removed from the ship in pieces, consisting of centre core of ½ inch plate and segments of armour plating, about 17 feet by 3 feet 6 ins. by 8 ins. thick.

Further particulars can be obtained from this office on application.

W. M. EDWARDS,
For Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 29th Aug. 1891.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned packages not having been cleared by their owners, notice is hereby given that the said PACKAGES WILL BE SOLD under the provisions of Section 119 of the Sea Customs Act by PUBLIC AUCTION if not cleared within ten days from this date:—

19 Cases Gin marked PM. 1-7, 9-12, 14-16, 18-22, ex S. S "Hydaspes" from London.

14 Cases Gin marked (P. N. K. & Co. in a diamond) 1498-1501, 1505-1514, ex S. S. "Ancona" from Hamburg.

14 Cases Gin marked (K. & Co. in a triangle) 1581-1594, ex S. S. "Livingstone" from Antwerp.

1 Quarter Cask Rectified Sprit addressed Cooper, Madon, and Co., ex S. S. "Masillia" from London.

W. C. RAND,
for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th August, 1891.

TENDER.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

MR. L. A. WATKINS, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court, in suit No. 389 of 1891, (EDULJI CAWASJI INDAWALLA, Plaintiff, vs. PALLONJI SORABJI, Defendan,) will receive tenders for the purchase of the furniture, plate, plated articles, glass, China, stock-in-trade, implements, utensils and fixtures now lying in the shops No. 73 Apollo Street, and No. 91, Chandanwady Road, lately belonging to the said Pallonji Sorabji, Baker and Confectioner, and also one horse, two large carriages, and six hand carts also belonging to the said Pallonjee Sorabjee, together with the good will of the said Pallonji Sorabji in such business and the outstandings due since the 18th day of July, 1891, and also the Machinery, Engine, plate, implements, utensils, stock-in-trade, fixtures, chattles, effects and things now standing in a bakery situate at Goa Street, Mody Bay. The above to be sold as a going concern and in one lot. Tenders to be sent to Mr. Merwanjee N. Suklatwalla, Attorney for the said Mr. L. A. Watkins, at his Office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, not later than one o'clock in the day on the ninth day of September 1891. The said Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

For further particulars application may be made to the Receiver at the High Court House or to Mr. Merwanjee N. Suklatwalla, his Attorney, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 31st day of August 1891.

MERWANJI N. SUKLATWALLA,
Attorney for the Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of EBRAHIM BIN YUSUFF, of Behrin, in Arabia, Mahomedan Arab Merchant, deceased.

YUSUFF BIN EBRAHIM, son of the deceased, on his own behalf and as guardian and next friend for his minor brothers and a sister, and Rassid bin Ebrahim, son of the deceased.........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 21st Day of August, 1891.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the Warora Colliery a MECHANIC FOREMAN, to take charge of Winding, Pumping, Ventilating Machinery and Boilers connected therewith.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, may be sent to Undersigned, from whom particulars may be had.

None but steady, sober hands need apply.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

WANTED NATIVE BANDSMEN.

THE CEYLON Volunteer Corps in Colombo REQUIRES THREE GOOD VIOLIN PLAYERS, who can play Flute, Clarionet, Saxaphone or other wired instrument as well.—Also a good SOLO CORNET PLAYER, who can play Boosey's Journal and Solos well. Apply to the ADJUTANT, Ceylon Volunteers, Colombo.

Enclosing testimonials and stating terms.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

MADRAS SKY RACES.

OCTOBER 6th, 8th, 10th.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on September 19th. For Prospectus apply to

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races,
Madras Club.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 111, High Holborn, LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN..............Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN ....Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pil and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	,, ,, ,,	4	0
Finos Lady	,, ,, ,,	3	0
Alpha	,, ,, ,,	2	8
Prince Boris	,, ,, ,,	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	,, ,, ,, ,,	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of	50	Rs. 20
Regal del Principe	,, ,, ,,	25	,, 7-8
Regal dela Reina	,, ,, ,,	25	,, 6
Trabucos	,, ,, ,,	25	,, 3
Caliope	,, ,, ,,	50	,, 5
Semirami	,, ,, ,,	100	,, 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. ,, 2	,, ,, ,,	4	0
Do. ,, 3	,, ,, ,,	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. ,, 2	100 ,,	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886	£955,099	0	0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,596	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Philharmonic Society, "The Ancient Mariner," Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4-30 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5th Bo. L. I., 6 p.m., this evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—H. M. S. Maraton, from Trincomalee. Yesterday :—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Mobile entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Britannia left the dock yesterday.

Fair.—The annual Pitton Fair will be held to-morrow at Walkeswar and will last for four days.

Rugby Football.—There will be a game to-morrow on the Cooperage at 5-20 p.m. Members of all clubs are invited to take part.

Disappearance of a lad.—Narayan Dada, living at Falkland Road, reports to the police that his son aged 10 years has been missing from home since Saturday morning.

Reported Burglary.—Nowrojee Jehangir Ballivalla reported to the police that his shop at Kalbadevie Road was broken into on the night of Friday last and a number of spectacles valued at Rs. 160 stolen therefrom.

Enticed away and Robbed.—Khundoo Gungaram living at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that on Saturday evening, whilst his son was playing in the street in front of his house, somebody enticed him away and robbed him of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 15.

Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the local Honorary Secretary of the Fine Arts Association of Scotland, has sent us a report of the annual meeting and drawing of the Association in Edinburgh last month. Amongst the principal prize-takers is Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, of Bombay, who won a picture by W. S. McGeorge, "A Turnip Lantern," valued at £35.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening at six o'clock :—

Quadrille	The Campbell Minstrels	C. D'Albert.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Polka	Laughing	Conradi.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan's.
Valse	The Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel,

The Broach City Press Company.—At the extraordinary general meeting of this Company held yesterday in No. 2 Dean Lane, with Mr. Narandass Purshotumdass in the chair, it was agreed that the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1,20,000 by the creation of three hundred new shares of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Temperance Association.—A quarterly meeting of the Mazagaon Temperance Association was held on Sunday last in the Holi building under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E. There were about 250 persons present. An instructive address was delivered by Mr. Daber and the proceedings terminated with a speech of encouragement and advice from the Hon'ble the President.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members of the above Society will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms, 6, Appllo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—(1.) On Abnormal Horns of the Indian Antelope, by Mr. A. W. Morris, F.Z.S. ; (2) Description of a new species of Palm Civet (Paradoxurus) found in Orissa, by Mr. James Taylor ; (3) Notes on the Mammalia of Somali Land, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

Attempted Suicide.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Dinshaw Nassarwanjee, a Parsee lad aged 15 years, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, with attempting to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium. The accused in defence stated that as his father beat him on Saturday, he swallowed opium with the intent to destroy himself, but he could not poison himself as prompt remedies were taken against the effects of the poison. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment.

Death of a Prisoner in Jail.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Bolar Divan, who was undergoing the term of two years' rigorous imprisonment under sentence by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 10th of June last. A few days ago the deceased fell ill and on the 12th of July last was admitted into the Jail Hospital where he died yesterday. On the medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from dysentery.

Theft from the Polo Vista.—We are informed that on Friday evening last, the 28th instant, while the Children's Fancy Ball was taking place at "Polo Vista," a Chubbs' despatch box was carried off from General Pottinger's room, which is downstairs at the south end of the house. Besides private papers, the box contained an English gold watch in hunting case, some keys, gold seals and small trinkets, and a miniature portrait. "Major Pottinger, R. A.," was printed on the outside of the box, in gold letters. The police were informed next morning, and they are making enquiries.—*Deccan Herald.*

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bhanjee Khataw, aged 20 years. The deceased was turned out of the house by his brother four years ago owing to his dissipated habits. He kept bad company and was addicted to drink and gambling. On Sunday morning the deceased was found lying unconscious in the verandah of his brother's house. He was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital where he died the same evening from the effects of of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A General Insurance Company—A General Insurance Company with the title of the Bhownagar Insurance Company has been started at Bhownagar with a capital of Rs 7,50,000. It has been duly registered. The shares are of Rs. 1,000 each and a number of shareholders are the local merchants. The following are the Directors of the Company : Mr. C. S. Spalding, Chairman ; Mr. Narotumdass, Mr. Velchand Dulichand, Mr. Heerachand Chakooji, Mr Damodardass Heerachand, Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhewandass, Mr, Naranji Beanabhai, and Mr Hathising Kaltanji.—*Kathiawar Times.*

"Frivolity."—Notwithstanding the fact that this is not "the season" in Bombay, Mr. Freear is evidently to have a very fair, if not a large, audience at the Gaiety to-morrow evening, judging from the manner in which the tickets are beginning to go. General Budgen and the officers of the Bombay Garrison have already promised Mr. Freear their patronage, and intimated their intention of being present to witness his performance. The band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will be in attendance at the Gaeity each evening, and that ought to prove an additional attraction.

Pocket-picking at Falkland Road.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan lad named Mahomed Lalkhan was charged by Inspector Nelmes, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing two annas, from the pocket of Ramchander Lingu living at Cammatipura. On Sunday evening whilst the complainant was standing in a crowd collected at an Iran's shop, where the game of ring throwing is being carried on every day, the accused picked his pocket ; but as he was elbowing his way through the crowd, the complainant suddenly seized him and gave him up to the police. His Worship sentenced the accused to receive twelve stripes.

A Gang of Gamblers.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Nelmes charged Poonja Doolabchand and five others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first with keeping a common gaming-house at Kandawadi and the others with playing therein with money, dice and cards. On the night of Sunday last Inspector Nelmes having received information to the effect that the accused were playing in the house at Kandawadi, went there in company with two sepoys and arrested the whole of the accused while they were gambling. The Magistrate on ascertaining that the first accused was now on his death-bed, struck off the charge against him and fined the others, who denied the charge, Rs. 2 each.

Burglary at Colaba.—Salvadore Britto was charged with the theft of valuable jewellery worth Rs. 1,000, and Bhugwan Hakma, a Marwaree, with dishonestly receiving it on the 23rd of last month, before Mr. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. The evidence tendered showed that the ornaments were the property of Mrs. Fischer of Middle Colaba, whose house was broken into a week ago. The first accused is alleged to have stolen the property and absconded to Kalyan with the greater portion where he was arrested by the police and sent back to Bombay. Further police investigations were successful in tracing some of the jewellery to the money-lender in Khetwady who had already disposed of another portion. The case was adjourned to the 9th instant.

Theft of a Ring.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Govind Mankoo and Bhimee, his mother, were charged by Inspector George with the theft of a gold ring and abetment. The evidence of Mathoora Ramjee, the complainant, proved that he was robbed of the ring whilst he was at the fair in Bazaar Gate Street on Sunday. He did not miss the ornament till he reached home, when he reported its loss to the police which resulted in the prisoners being arrested. The ring, it appears, was cut from a sacred string the complainant was wearing by the first prisoner who handed it over to his mother. His Worship convicted the accused of the offence and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for three months. The woman was discharged for want of evidence.

Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.—Nur Mahomed Khudrath was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with the theft of a purse containing one anna and three pies, the property of Canoo Rama, who was relieved of it in Sheik Memon Street on the 29th August. The prisoner rushed up to the complainant and snatched the purse from has pocket, but was secured before he could make off. A previous conviction of six years' confinement in the David Sassoon Reformatory was produced, and it was ascertained he was released before the expiry of his term on promising to behave himself. His present offence was committed three months after his liberation. His Worship sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTE RELATING TO A MOSQUE.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS *vs.* HAJEE AHMED BIN MAHOMED, SYED PATTAN AND OTHERS

The plaintiffs in this suit prayed that the relators and plaintiffs Cazee Khootboodin Khutib, Cazee Goolam Hoosein-bin, Cazee Ismail Mharry, and Ahmed-bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa, may be declared to have been duly appointed "nazirs" of the Sat Tad Street mosque ; that the relators and plaintiffs Cazee Ismail Chilmai, Nakhoda Goolam Hoosein-bin, Goolam Ahmed Rogay, Cazee Shaidoodeen-bin Khutib, and Abdul Cadur Deshmukh may be declared to have been duly appointed "ayans" of the mosque ; that if it shall appear that the said persons have not been duly appointed as aforesaid, fresh "nazirs" and "ayans" may be appointed under the direction of the court ; that accounts may be taken of the property of the mosque come to the hands of the defendants, and of the management of the property, its rents, income, and produce ; that the defendants may be decreed to deliver up possession to the newly-appointed "nazirs" of the mosque, the cash, books, accounts and other property belonging to it, &c. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that for many years past there had existed in Sat Tad Street a mosque called the Musjid Kadimi Sat Tad, which was possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable property in Bombay. In 1871, a suit was filed in this court by certain persons who claimed to be "mushawurs" or "ayans" of the mosque, against certain other persons who made a like claim. A decree was made in the suit on the 17th July 1873, whereby it was ordered that Bawa Saheb-bin Goolam Hoosein Khutib and two others should be the "ayans" or managers of the mosque for a term of two years from 25th February 1873 ; that the duties and business of such management should be performed by them jointly in the manner specified in the decree ; and it was among other things provided that the "nazirs" should not enter into agreements for leases of the property for a longer period than two years ; that yearly accounts of all receipts and disbursements should be printed and circulated ; that the "nazirs" should not retain in their hands any sum exceeding Rs. 500, depositing all sums above that in the new bank of Bombay ; and that in the event of a larger sum than Rs. 5,000 accumulating in the bank, they should convene a meeting of the Jamat, and should, according to the opinion of the majority, invest the sum in purchasing some immoveable property. It was further directed that the "nazirs" should allow the books of account to be examined every three months by the "ayans" ; that at the expiration of the term of the appointment of the "nazirs," the Jamat should appoint other "nazirs" to act in their stead (the old "nazirs" being re-eligible.) It was further decreed that the defendant Hajee Meya-bin Baloo Meya Pattan and others should be "ayans" or controllers of the mosque for the term of two years from the 25th February 1873, the duties of the "ayans" being to assist the "nazirs" in the management and to examine their accounts every three months. If any doubt or irregularity should appear in the accounts, the "ayans" should convene a meeting of the leading members of the community and submit the matter to the Jamat for consideration. At the expiration of the term of appointment, other persons (the old officers being re-eligible) were to be appointed "ayans." In case of neglect or breach of trust by the "nazirs" or "ayans," a general meeting of the Jamat was to be convened, and their decision was to be acted upon. The old "nazirs" and "ayans," except the defendant Hajee Meya Pattan, had died many years ago ; no fresh "nazirs" or "ayans" had been appointed ; and the defendants had continued to act in their respective offices, entirely disregarding the directions contained in the decree of the court above mentioned. They had also disregarded in other respects the directions of the decree and had not managed the properties of the mosque in the manner directed. In particular, defendants had permitted members of the Koknee community to occupy portions of the property of the mosque at low rents and had made leases of property for longer periods than two years. The "nazirs" had retained in their hands larger sums than Rs. 500, and had neglected to invest the balances from time to time as directed by the decree, and had since 1873 submitted only four accounts of receipts and disbursements instead of the yearly accounts directed by the decree. The accounts had not been examined or signed every three months. At the instance of Cazee Ismael Mharry, the sole surviving member of the family of the donor of the mosque, a meeting of the Jamat was held on the 3rd March 1890 for the purpose of appointing new "nazirs" and "ayans" ; and at such meeting the relators and plaintiffs were appointed "nazirs" and "ayans" respectively. They called upon the defendants to put them in possession of the mosque and its properties, the books and documents, &c., and to render an account of the management ; but the defendants had declined to do so. Plaintiffs stated that defendants had appropriated to their own uses large sums of money, and that they were engaged in altering and tampering with the books of the mosque in order to conceal their appropriations. The plaintiffs asked that, for the preservation of the property of the mosque, a receiver should be forthwith appointed.

The defendants, in their defence, admitted that they had continued to act as "nazirs," but they denied having entirely disregarded the directions of the decree in question. They were advised that, by the terms of the decree, no provision was made for any new election of "nazirs" except on the expiration of two years after the 25th February 1873 ; that no formal election was made at the end of the two years, but the community were desirous that they should continue to be "nazirs"; and they submitted that the action of the community was tantamount to a re-election. If there had been any omission or default, the same had been rectified, because the defendants had been formally elected "nazirs" on the 17th February 1890 by the community. They denied several of the material allegations of the plaint. There were occasionally balances uninvested in their hands, because negotiations, and agreements for purchase of houses were in progress, and the money pending the completion thereof had necessarily to be kept ready. The accounts were printed and circulated. The meeting at which the plaintiffs were said to be appointed "nazirs" was only a private and improperly constituted meeting, which had no authority to appoint "nazirs" or "ayans." The meeting of the Jamat was held on 17th February 1890, when "nazirs" and "ayans" were duly elected. The dealings of the defendants had always been perfectly honest and straight forward, and the mosque property had very much increased under their management. This suit was not maintainable, for in terms of the decree a general meeting of the community had not been convened to decide upon the election of "nazirs" and "ayans." They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

LIEUTENANT VARGES' RIDE ACROSS INDIA.

The journey across India which Lieutenant Varges brought to a happy conclusion on Wednesday last, writes the *Englishman*, is the most interesting feat of horsemanship which has been recorded since Colonel Burnaby's famous ride to Khiva. Lieutenant Varges, who is an officer in the 79th Austrian Regiment, speaks very little English, and has no knowledge of Hindustani. With only one horse, and attended by only one servant, the entripid traveller has ridden a distance of at least thirteen hundred miles, and has been exposed for over ninety days to all the most trying conditions of an Indian summer. He took with him only the most indispensable equipment, and trusted to in his good fortune for food and shelter from day to day and on many occasions, as his narrative shows, he was disappointed in obtaining either.

He set out on his self-imposed journey on the 25th of May last, having as his companion a Goanese servant named Simon Francisco D'Souza. The gallant officer was himself mounted on an Arab horse, while his servant rode a country-bred pony. To be as unencumbered as possible, Lieutenant Varges decided on carrying a minimum of luggage. These consisted of two saddles, a few cooking utensils, such as would have helped them to boil some tea or cook some rice and chappatis, a tiny medicine chest, and a double-barrelled gun. Their collective luggage weighed in all about two maunds, which was very materially lightened by various accidents *en route*. In this predicament, they were pushed to the necessity of purchasing some native carpets, which they used as saddles, and thus accoutred they rode in to Calcutta. On the way from Bombay the intrepid travellers underwent some strange and trying experiences, having crossed over 120 rivers, large and small, and lived on such scanty fare as they could get from the villagers. On Wednesday morning, when the Lieutenant and his trusted servant rode in to Calcutta, they presented such a woe-begone appearance, that they were refused admittance at more than one hotel, and finally found shelter at the Bellevue Hotel, where, a few hours afterwards, our representative interviewed him. The lieutenant though suffering severely from the fatigues of his journey, received him very courteously and readily gave the following interesting account of his long ride :—

DETAILS OF THE RIDE.

We left Bombay, that is, myself and servant, on the 25th of May last with one-day's provision in our saddle-bags. Our anirals were in splendid mettle ; we, too, were in excelent health. We took the Nasik road and reached this place, which is one hundred and eighty-three kilometres distant from Bombay, in fourteen days. We were obliged to rest here for three days in consequence of an accident to the pony, which went lame and stopped our progress. At the end of three days we made another start, reaching Aurangabad, a distance of one hundred and forty-two kilometres, in five days. We usually marched about sixteen miles a day. On the way from Aurangabad to Nagpur, I got a stroke of the sun, accompanied with fever, which compelled me to halt for two days at a place called Mekha. I dosed myself with quinine, as there was no dispensary or medical aid of any kind available here. I then rode on to Nagpur, thus accomplishing a journey of four hundred and seventeen kilometres in twenty days. Continuing my journey, I arrived at a place called Patrie on the Bagh river, which I found unfordable at the time, and was compelled to wait there a day till the river fell. I reached Raipur ten days after I had left Nagpur, the distance between these two places being two hundred and thirty-five kilometres. I halted two days at Raipur, after which I went on to Sambalpur. On this march, my horse, while rolling on the grass, hurt his back with a sharp stone, and I was therefore compelled to lead it into Sambalpur. This last stage of two hundred and thirty-one kilometres was performed in eleven days. During this walk the jack-boots I had on chafed me severely and caused this ugly sore you see on my foot. This occasioned a halt of two days at Sambalpur. Here I was for some time in considerable doubt as to which route I should take, and ultimately decided upon journeying through Cuttack, but after riding some distance was compelled to retrace my steps on account of the impracticability of the roads. I lost my way and wandered about helplessly through paddy-fields and jungles, and finally returned to Sambalpur. I then determined upon adopting the Ranchi route. This route was up-hill and down-dale, along broken, execrable roads, in some places entirely submerged. We frequently lost our way, sometimes, owing to the disappearance of the track owing to the flooded state of the country, and found ourselves in the midst of paddy-fields. It was after the greatest difficulty that we at last managed to reach the foot of the Cuttack Mahal hills, across which our route lay.

We frequently came across traces of wild elephants and tigers, and early in the journey I managed to shoot some deer and black buck. Hyenas were often seen by us, and we sometimes heard tigers prowling about close by us at nights. In attempting to cross the Loriga, which was then in full flood, a series of misadventures be fell us. I placed my clothes, together with my ammunition and saddle upon my head, and tried to swim across, but the current was so strong that I was swept away by it, and had to sacrifice all I carried, except my gun and some ammunition, with which I got across in a pitiable plight. My servant, who did not know how to swim, was left on the opposite bank, where he remained for a whole day, as there was not a boat to be seen anywhere to ferry him across. When the river fell, my servant forded it with his horse and joined me. I was then compelled to continue the remainder of the journey without a saddle or stirrups, and with only a rope for a bridle. You can easily immagine how irksome this mode of progression was. I was frequently compelled to ride with both legs on one side like a lady, and in this way reached Ranchi on the 13th of August, having done two hundred and ninety-four kilometres in twelve days. At Ranchi I purchased some cloth and leather, and manufactured this pair of riding breeches which you see. I improvised a saddle for myself by purchasing the Mirzapur carpet which you see, lining it with canvas and coir. I also bought an old bridle at Ranchi. I then proceeded to Purulia, a distance of one hundred and two kilometres in four days. The railway here gave me an opportunity of sending back to Bombay my jack-boots, cooking utensils, gun and everything else, only retaining my courier bag and maps. The quickest march I made was from Purulia to Bankura, a distance of seventy-five kilometres in two days. The next stage was to Jehanabad, ninety kilometres, which we did in three days. Fully four miles of this road was under water, and we had to go over it in boats. I experienced great difficulty in getting my horse into the boat. When finally he was got in, he reared up and kicked me on my right shoulder, which is still painful. The distance from Jehanabad to Calcutta, forty-seven miles, was accomplished in three days.

LIEUTENANT VARGES'S DIARY.

The following are a few typical notes from Lieutenant Varges's diary, supplemented by his own running observations on the occurrences which they record. His first night in the open was a most uncomfortable foretaste of an experience which was soon to become painfully familiar.

"Rain is incessant throughout the night, and we are, of course, drenched to the skin. Under the heat of next morning's sun our clothes rapidly dry, but a prolonged shower of rain early in the day soon undoes the work of the short spell ef sunshine, so we ride on for the remainder of this day," (and indeed during a very large proportion of the ninety-four days between Bombay and Calcutta) "alternately either soaking wet during the longer falls of rain or in the peculiarly uncomfortable state which accompanies the gradual drying of one's clothes under a tropical sun."

29th May.—My birthday. I am twenty-nine years old to-day. So far as our surroundings go the outlook is not festive. We have had nothing but rice the whole day long, except indeed a bad cocoanut. There is no shelter in sight, and we shall have to pass the night under the stars."

So Lieutenant Varges's narrative continues—a heavy day's ride, sometimes over fairly well kept roads move often through native footpaths, occasionally over ploughed fields, followed by a night *en plein air* or at best with such shelter as could be obtained from deserted native huts. In the small towns through which he passed, Lieutenant Varges was able, as a rule, to find accommodation in the stage bungalows, but even these were sometimes fully occupied and he was forced in many instances to seek farther afield. Thus for example :—

5th June.—Bungalow again occupied. No shelter obtainable.

9th June.—A stretch of desert in the Deccan. No food to be had. We perforce go hungry to bed. Our horses are in the same plight, but we strip some leaves from the trees, and these form a scanty meal for the long-suffering animals.

12th June.—We arrive at Lazura in the Nizams' Dominions. The authorities forbid us from entering the town. Our only course is to purchase food, which the people are quite willing to sell, and to seek shelter elsewhere.

2nd July.—Another night in the open, this time with such protection as is afforded by a cattle pound.

On the following day Lieutenant Varges crossed the river Vardha. The current was rapid, owing to the rains, and so, dividing his little expedition, the chief sent his own horse and his baggage across in the first place and then followed himself, together with his servant and the pony. The boat was a crazy one, and a slight movement on the part of the pony appears to have upset its equilibrium. Except for the ducking to which by this time both man and beast seem to have become well accustomed, the party were, however, none the worse for the accident. All three succeeded in swimming ashore.

21st July.—A night in the jungle between Aran and Kanwai. For the first time we have to keep watch against tigers.

4th August.—A most unfortunate day. For the third or fourth time since leaving Sambalpur we lose our way, or rather there is no road existing. In any case we have to scramble as best we can through rice-fields, jungle and river. This day we crossed three streams of various width. My Arab is able to swim across without my dismounting ; but the pony is not able to carry his rider, and Simon Francisco is accordingly obliged to get across as best he can.

7th August.—Another night in a pound.

8th August.—An empty but in the jungle after a hard day's march. We suffer a mishap in crossing a river. Part of our baggage is swept away.

10th August.—Roads execrable.

We seek shelter just as darkness is closing in at a cluster of three huts in the jungle. The inmates refuse us admittance under the impression, as it afterwards appears, that we are bent on dacoity. The doors, however, are not firmly fastened, and yield easily to a little pressure. The owners take to flight but return after some hesitation, and as soon as they are satisfied concerning our friendly intentions show every disposition to assist us. The present of a little *backsheesh* puts matters generally on a satisfactory footing. We part next morning excellent friends.

11th August.—We are threatened by a gathering of thirty or forty people, but the sight of my rifle (by this time quite useless, since the lock is hopelessly rusted and the bullets have fallen from the cartridge case) appears to scare them. In any case we escape without a general attack, although a few stones are flung after us. About this time I lose my saddle in crossing a river, and for five days I have to ride bareback.

THE NATIVE PEASANTRY.

In answer to our representative's enquiry as to the manner of his reception *en route*, and what he thought of the country-folk he met with, Lieutenant Varges said that the worst reception he received was from the peasantry of Bengal. These people, besides being discourteous in tone and demeanour, were also unreasonably exorbitant in their demands for such little necessaries as he actually needed. In many instances he was compelled to pay four or five times the price of the articles, and their inhospitality was in marked contrast to the friendliness of the peasantry in other places which he passed through. He was often refused shelter under the projecting eaves of miserable huts unless he paid a rupee or two for the privilege. In the Central Provinces he was particularly well received. Every one whom he met helped him readily, and in many instances the people positively declined remuneration for such help as they rendered.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

The following detailed report received from the Local Government is supplementary to the telegraphic report published on 20th August :—

"The area estimated to be under cotton in the Punjab this year is 601,400 acres, or 28 per cent. less than the area given in the final forecast of last year. There is a decrease in both irrigated and unirrigated cotton.

"The winter rains were copious, but just when the early sown cotton was coming up, swarms of young locusts were hatched out in the North-Western Punjab, and these did a great deal of damage throughout the Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Derajat divisions especially. Seeing the damage done, farmers were in many cases deterred from sowing cotton where they would otherwise have done so. Some of the cotton attacked by locusts recovered wonderfully, and some, especially in irrigated lands, was resown, but much damage was done. Little rain fell in the Punjab in June. The monsoon rains did not commence until the last week of July, and the long drought was injurious, and as a consequence up to the date of this report, except in Karnal, where there was rain in the end of June, no late cotton is reported to have been sown. Probably some will be sown in consequence of the good rain which has fallen during the last three weeks, but the area will be much less than usual.

"Only in three districts, viz., Hissar, Montgomery Jullundur and is the area under cotton estimated to be in excess of that of last year, and on the whole the prospects of the crop are not good.

"The cotton which has survived has been much benefited by the recent rain and is [illegible] but the total area and gross outturn promise to be much below that of last year".

THE SESAMUM (TIL) CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

The following detailed report received from the Local Government is issued in continuation of the telegraphic summary published on the 21st August :—

"The total area estimated to be under sesamum this year is 109,300 acres ; that given in the final forecast last year was 177,400 acres. There is thus a falling-off in the total area of 68,100 acres, or 38 per cent. This has occurred entirely in lands dependent exclusively on rain. On irrigated lands there has been an increase in the area sown. The falling-off is entirely due to the dryness of the weather in June and July, as the monsoon rains did not commence until the last week of the latter month. A general expectation is, however, now expressed by district officers that further sowings of sesamum (*til*) will now take place on unirrigated lands, owing to the good rainfall of the last three weeks, and this may lead to the final figures being a good deal better than those given in this estimate.

"This forecast deals with sixteen districts only in which the area under this crop is important."

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.
Mr. Khanmamad Valjee	101
Mr. Dharshibhai Keshavjee	101
Mr. Harakhjee Khodidas	101
Mr. Manordas Harakhchand	101
Mr. Nanchand Popatbhai	101
Mr. Haribhai Naran	51
Dr. Ismail Jahnmahomed	25
Total Rs.	581
Amounts previously paid into the Bank	8,658
Grand total Rs.	9,239

Talakchand Manekchand,
Manjeebhai Nathoobhai,
Hon. Secretaries, Mahuwa Relief Fund.

PASSENGERS BY THE MACIVER LINE.

The following have booked passages by the "MacIver" line steamer Lycia, which left Liverpool on the 22nd instant :—

Mr Buchanan, infant and ayah
Lieut W N Campbell
Mrs Campbell
Mrs W P Carson
Capt Egerton
Mr, Mrs and Miss Gribble
Mr and Mrs Lloyd
Mrs Munday
Mrs E Paterson and infant
Capt H Read
Miss Rolleston
Capt G F Rowcroft
Mrs Rowcroft, three children and ayah
Mrs N Stewart and the two Misses Stewart
Mr W F Wood-Ellis
Mrs Wood-Ellis and infant

The following have booked up to this by the "MacIver" Line "Isawria," leaving Liverpool 28th November :—Lt J D Anderson, Mrs Begbie, Miss Begbie and 2 children, Mrs Chancellor, infant and ayah, Miss Ross Church, Mrs Corke and 2 children, Mrs Christer, infant and ayah, Surg-Majr Dobie, Mrs Dobie and child, Mr R P Gill, Mrs Gill, two children and ayah, Mrs Craigie-Halkett, Mr Handcock, Miss Handcock, Miss Hudson, Miss Jones, Mrs Luckstadt two children and nurse, Mrs McVittie, Miss McVittie, Miss McVittie and 2 children, Mrs Reilly infant and ayah, Mrs Sartorius, Miss Sartorius, Miss Edith Sartorius, Miss Nora Sartorius, Miss Winifred Sartorius, governess and maid, Mrs Spankie, four children and nurse, Mr Stacy, Mrs Stacy, Miss Stacy, Miss Stacy, Mr Stacy (Jun.), Miss Edith Willcocks, Mr Mackworth Young, Mrs Young, Miss Young, three Masters Young, governess and maid, Mr Corbet's four children.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B.I.S. N. Co's s.s. Chindwara 1,487 tons, Captain A. Langlo is, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 2) via cost ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain L. Lemessich, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. R. von Schwartz, 4 children, and E. Nurse, Revd. and Mrs. Kruzer, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Swanseger, Miss C. Eisert, Capt. G. Costanzo, Lieut. Varges, Mr. R. Pescio, Revd. Ciccolungo, Mr. P. Cavadiss, Mr. U. Cavadiss and Mr. A. Cohn. For Port Said—Vice-Consul F. Robert.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Calder	400	Lovett	E	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	....	G	Indian Marine
„ Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Poonani	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2193	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
„ Lombardy	1726	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imaum	2705	Poland	6	E Bates & Co.
„ Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	H. M. S. Marathon	Hill	Trincomalee.
31	Chindwara (s)	Langlois	Calcutta, Aug 2.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 29.

The steamer Poseidon, Captain Lemesich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
„ Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
July.					
23	Canning I G.	Black	Somali coast.		
August.					
6	Lord Londonderry	Arthur	Port Said	18	Calcutta
8	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim		
14	Assam	Brown	Bombay	24	Bombay
15	Sheikh Berkhud	Mackenzie	Hodeida	18	Hodeida
	Falls of Inversnaid	Wilson	Cardiff		
17	Natal	Such	China	18	Marseilles
	Heoseine	Raffin	Bombay		Jeddah
18	Clyde	Parfit	London		Bombay
	Tigris	Miller	Mussowa		Persian Gulf
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	19	Hodeida
	John Sanderson	Smith	New York	25	China
19	Goorkha	Day	London	19	Calcutta
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	20	Somali coast
	Isla de Luzon	Campon	Manilla	19	Liverpool
	Euphrates	Edwards	Singapore		New York
	St Oswald	Attra	Manilla		PortSaid F O
	Saghelien	Homery	Marseilles	20	China
20	Mobile	Cronin	Jeddah		Bombay
	Arab	Newey	Kurrachee		Liverpool
	Yarra	Boullard	Sydney	21	Marseilles
	Zuid Holland	Guthrie	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Pekin	Harris	Bombay		London
	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta		London
21	Tonesburg	Tshudi	Bushire		London
	Muyun	Peters	Somali coast.	24	Perim &c.
	Elton	Welch	Calcutta	21	Bristol
	C. Comorin	Patridge	Barry		
	Athalie	Arnesen	Java	21	PortSaid F O
	Rannoch	Faye	London	22	Bombay
	Swinger H M's	Alleu	Seychelles		
22	C. Tower	Purse	Bombay	23	Amsterdam
	Norwood	Bettram	Rangoon	22	Liverpool
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	23	Mussowa
	Sachsen	Supmer	China	22	Bremen
23	Ava	Benois	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Cardiff		
	Cossack H M's	Cross	Zeilla		
	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Duke of Argyll	Prentice	London	25	Brisbane
	Elton	Campbell	Kurrachee	24	Liverpool
	Almora	Ingram	Bushire		London
	Madura	Avern	London	25	Zanzibar
24	Prins Handrik	Bruyun	Amsterdam	24	Batavia
	Ossian	Irvin	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Borghese	Jefferson	Calcutta		
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida		

Aden, August 24.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 31.

From Glasgow.

Britannia s—5 cases whisky, John A Kirkbride and Co.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—50 drums linseed oil, A C Abdool Hoosen.

From London.

Malwa s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Clyde s—11 cases toys, Mahomed Joosub ; 9 cases toys, H Jan Mahomed Lutiff ; 12 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy ; 23 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowesjee ; 6 cases cheese, H Mohomedally ; 15 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee ; 2 cases printed books, B S Vaidya and Co ; 24 cases oilmenstores, A Sumsoodin ; 30 cases oilmenstores and cheese, Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 13 cases stationery, &c, M A Essabhoy ond Co ; 12 cases ham and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 13 cases quinine, Sooltanally Hiptoola.

From Bordeaux.

Clyde s—20 cases champagee, Souza and Fernandes ; 10 cases brandy and 80 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Mirzapore s—3 cases brandy, R Ramachunder and Co.

Clyde s—57 casks alizarine, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 cases alizarine color, L Naraen ann Co.

From Hamburg.

Clyde s—8 cases annilne dye, V Toolseedass.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—21 cases playing cards, A Thavurbhoy ; 6 bales papers, S Soogunchand ; 7 bales papers, A H Mahomedally ; 5 cases soap, N S Dawood ; 5 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 31.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—4,500 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj ; 1,517 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas ; 265 cwts coir yarns, L Nursee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co ; 1,600 cwts groundnuts cakes, Glade and Co.

Imaum s—206 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 27 bales wool, M H Lalkhan ; 6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers ; 37 cwts jowari, Thos. H Moore and Co.

For London.

Clyde s—60 cwts gum, G Sajpal.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—19 bales hemp, Itcharan Harjiwandas ; 201 cwts mustard seeds, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 27.

Barker, Surgn-Major, Bo, 1 M S, on duty, from Rajkote.

August 29.

Candy, Captain, 14th Bo, Infty, on leave, from Poona.

August 30.

Pigon, 2nd Lt, Ms, 25th Ms I, from leave, from England.
Douglas, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Wetherall, Major, Bo, 22nd Bo I, on leave, from England.
Tighee, Lt, Ms, I S C, from leave, from England.
Wimwood, Lt, Ms, R H A, from leave, from England.
Phayre, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Murray, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Belamaine, Lt, Bo, I S C, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—August 31.

Douglas, Major, Bengal 5th Lancers, off leave, to Meerut.
Wetherall, Major, Bo, 25th Ms, I, to join, to Madras.
Wimwood, Lt, Ms, R, H A, from leave, to Trimalgherry.
Leatham, Major, Bo, Adjt, Bo Vols, on leave, to Deolali.
Lovett, Lt, Bo, Staff officer Colaba, on leave, to Deolali.
Phayre, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Murray, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st September 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes.
2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 3rd instant. at 7 a.m. Uniform, swords, bandoliers, military bridles and head ropes to be worn, All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st September, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m., Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.
Tuesday, at 5-45 p.m., Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
2. The course of lectures by Capt. Smith, R A, on "The Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 9-15 p.m., punctually, on Thursday next, the 3rd instant. Members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·640	Calm	1	88·6	78·6	83	..	23·00	+1·37
Agra	29·547	N E	2	90·1	79·4	87	0·05	15·07	−8·05
Cawnpore	29·656	N E	1	92·0	81·1	89	...	27·50	..
Allahabad	29·623	Calm	1	93·9	79·1	81	...	35·55	+9·04
Jhansi	29·612	S E	1	92·5	79·2	83	0·05	16·58	−11·11
Jacobabad	29·588	Calm	3	108·9	82·7	61	..	0·42	−2·40
Karachi	29·665	W	16	90·0	...	83	..	0·01	−5·55
Ajmere	29·665	W	5	98·3	80·1	65	...	5·09	−13·38
Deesa	29·694	N	10	96·8	77·7	71	..	10·99	−10·58
Rajkote	29·745	W	10	92·9	74·7	85	..	23·43	−1·16
Veraval	29·748	W	11	85·8	79·3	85	..	20·39	..
Neemuch	29·667	W S W	11	88·8	72·6	87	0·02	15·93	−8·75
Indore	29·705	W	3	83·0	71·1	91	0·60	18·61	−5·43
Saugor	29·652	W	1	89·3	75·1	95	..	38·49	−0·01
Jubbulpur	29·661	S W	1	87·4	75·1	91	..	44·73	−1·37
Hoshangabad	...		..	..			...	...	..
Khandwa	29·730	N W	7	83·2	75·3	96	0·70	23·50	+1·29
Raipur	29·619	Calm	4	90·0	78·1	85	..	38·24	−1·47
Nagpoor	29·651	N N W	5	88·8	75·9	82	..	25·39	−9·61
Amraoti	29·692	W	4	85·3	73·9	95	0·35	14·57	−10·72
Akola	..	..		..	..	..	..	...	..
Surat	29·765	S W	F	89·0	78·0	91	..	51·29	+18·23
Malegaon	29·750	WN W	13	87·8	73·7	78	..	11·47	−3·12
Bombay	29·781	W	12	86·9	78·5	86	0·24	53·16	−8·26
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·810	W	13	81·8	70·0	94	0·36	11·83	−2·55
Sholapore	29·755	W N W	9	81·2	69·0	89	4·20	16·08	−8·02
Ratnagiri	29·803	W	10	85·9	74·9	93	1·00	76·19	−12·99
Belgaum	29·805	W NW	4	77·3	67·3	95	0·24	33·08	+2·21
Goa	29·815	W NW	14	84·1	76·9	89	0·05	47·27	..
Karwar	29·829	Calm	1	83·2	71·7	83	0·51	62·62	−38·16
Mangalore	29·857	W	3	81·8	75·9	95	0·12	73·07	−22·00
Calicut	29·883	Calm	5	81·8	74·5	90	0·09	70·15	−3·88
Cochin	29·838	N W	M	81·3	74·6	88	0·11	54·75	−11·51
Bangalore	29·875	W S W	14	76·2	66·4	88	0·30	13·80	+0·42
Secunderabad	29·720	W NW	11	76·7	69·8	83	0·34	8·58	−10·44
Masuliptm.	29·697	W NW	3	84·1	76·0	96	0·19	14·73	−3·19
Bellary	29·775	W	13	82·5	74·3	74	..	3·83	−2·11
Cuddapah	29·767	W	...	79·5	73·2	80	0·09	8·06	−4·01
Madras	29·757	S W	5	82·2	78·1	87	0·15	4·56	−6·68
Coimbatore	29·861	S E	5	87·8	72·3	86	0·01	2·66	−1·54
Trichinopoly	29·813	W	8	93·5	79·8	65	..	7·05	−0·27
Negapatam	29·793	Calm	1	95·5	78·8	76	..	2·01	−5·10
Colombo, (30th Aug.)	29·921	S W	14	87·5	79·0	75	0·05	16·10	−3·38

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·00 (70·75) ; E. G. H.=0·05 (57·52) ; G. T. H.=0·06 (57·97) ; C. P.=0·24 (53·16).

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid in Lower Sind, the Indus Valley, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana Gujarat, Central-India, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, brisk at Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley ann continue to be highest in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate and the isobars indicate that the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report has intensified somewhat and its centre now lies somewhere to the eastwards of Masulipatam. Pressure is below the normal average everywhere and abnormals also indicate the existence of a large low perssure area to the eastwards of Masulipatam. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the North-West Provinces, while a westerly to north-westerly current prevails over the rest of the country. The force has been moderate to fresh at Karachi, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karachi, 16 at Malegaon and Goa, 14 at Neemuch and Secunderabad and 12 at Rajkot, Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature variations from the normal are greatest at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Sholapur, Bellary and Madras (6° to 11° below the average) and at Saugor, Deesa, Ajmere and Jacobabad (5° to 11° above the average). The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot at Ajmere and Trichinopoly, but elsewhere the variations last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity has increased largely at Poona and Ratnagiri, but has changed by small amounts only in other places. There is much cloud in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at Indore and Khandwa, but elsewhere the skies are only partially clouded. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in Central India and also at Agra, Jhansi, Khandwa, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatan, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Madras. The principal falls are 4·20 at Sholapur, 1·00 at Ratnagiri, nearly three-fourths of an inch at Khandwa and about half an inch at Indore and Karwar. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is moderately steeper than usual, while that between Karwar and Bombay is fairly normal ; hence conditions are very favourable for more rain on the Malabar Coast, while in the Bombay Presidency only light to moderate showers are probable. Over the rest of the country, except Sind and Rajputana, the general weather conditions promise local showers only. The barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report has made no progress since yesterday and appears to be intensifying moderately in the same place. Weather off the Coromandel Coast and over the great part of the Bay is very unsettled and fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are probable there. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is slightly increasing in strength and the weather off the West Coast between Mangalore and Porbandar out at sea appears to be squally, rainy and slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The centre of depression noticed over the Bay during the past two days now close to Orissa Coast. The barometer has fallen briskly to moderately in most parts of India, and rapidly in Orissa and the Punjab. Winds cyclonic in the Bay area and Bengal, westerly over the Peninsula, and variable in North-West India. The force moderate in West Coast, light in other parts of India, but strong over Bay. The temperature in Orissa, North-West Provinces, and several central stations has fallen; elsewhere the mean temperature is below normal in Burma, Punjab, and Madras, and scattered showers are reported in Northern and Central India. General rain in Burma and the Indian Peninsula, amounts heavy in Deccan, and moderate or light elsewhere.

In spite of his old age, Prince Bismarck has lost none of his gallantry. To a young lady who lately asked to be allowed to kiss his hand, he replied, "Oh, no ! That is not good enough for so charming a damsel ?" Whereupon his Excellency, without further ado, gave the young lady a kiss. The Prince is very active in business matters when at home on his estate (says a correspondent of the *Standard*). In his brick-kilns at Friedrichsruh he is producing a new kind of brick and tile. In place of his saw mills, which were burned down not long ago, he has erected new ones, which are busily engaged in executing some large orders for wood pavement. The Prince's income from his mills and other industrial works is reported to be upwards of ten thousand pounds a year.

Sir Hector Langevin, on August 11, appeared before the Committee engaged in investigating the charges preferred against the Canadian Public Works Department. He made a formal declaration denying the accusations, and stated that he had sent in his resignation in order that his colleagues might have full freedom in dealing with his case. In the course of the inquiry at Ottawa, on the 12th, into the railway scandal, great sensation was caused by statements in evidence that a subsidy voted by the Quebec Legislature for the payment of preferred claims, a sum of 75,000dols. was diverted to pay out certain directors, and a further sum of 57,000dols. used to liquidate the private debts of Mr. Mercier, the Premier.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SKATING RINK ! SKATING RINK ! THURSDAY, 3rd September, SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT. Admission Free. Free Admission.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

AN English family, living in the Fort, have ACCOMODATION for a LADY BOARDER. Apply to "M," care of this paper.

GRADUATES desiring appointment as Medical Officers will learn of openings on applying to "M," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—English-made Half C.-Spring Victoria and fast Waler, with single and double Harness, complete. Also two Buffaloes in milk. Apply to Revd. R. A. Squires, Church Mission House, Girgaum.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS and CHOCOLATE NOUGATS, just unpacked. Per lb. Rs. 2 only. BUTTER, (Scotch), in fancy packets, each As. 3 only.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Manufacturing Confectioners, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria ? If so use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills, which only costs six annas, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of MR. S. HOLLICK'S Valuable Furniture, Ice Machine, etc., at No. 31, Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M.

HEAD SALESMAN WANTED by a large importing firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of Piece-Goods and Yarns. Salary according to qualification. Apply to "B," care of this paper.

WANTED TO BUY Old Stamp Collections and rarities. All sorts of Indian Stamps bought or others given in exchange. Stamps of all description for Sale. Apply "M.," care of this paper.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified PLUMBER. He must have received his training in England. Apply, sending copies of certificates, to CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

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A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be [illegible] plying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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SCOTCH WHISKEY.—ROBT. BROWN'S FOUR CROWN BRAND, same as used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Rs. 23-8 per case, from the Agents J. A. KIRKBRIDE and Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,

and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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Indents executed with care and promptitude.
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PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation ; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

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Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder—19 bales full-pressed cotton (burnt).

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd September, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, at their Auction Rooms, by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed, various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for gent's coats and pants.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case khakee dress brocade.
1 " Turkey red cambrics.
2 cases " shirtings.
1 case coloured jacconets.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 " white check doria.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " mulls and jacconets.
3 " grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 1, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF BHOOSAREE MOHLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Harivalubdass Balgowandass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Hoosein Sulemanjee, at the premises, on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., the following immoveable property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under a deed of mortgage, dated 2nd August, 1887.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, of which Jeewanjee Hormusjee is the fazendar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhoosaree Molla or Baloo Sarang Street, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and the said land is registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 18 and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 78 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhoosari Mohla or Baloo Sarang Street, on the north by the property of Nacoda Mahomed Esmail, on the south by the property of Shaik Ahmed Goolam Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 19, Church Gate street, or to the Undersigned at their office, in Forbes and Meadow Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 1, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

WE have no fresh telegraphic news from Europe or America to chronicle this evening in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Inc.	Rs.	8,06,738
" " Branches ...	"	"	3,64,068
Other Deposits	"	"	7,76,890
Government Securities..........			Nil.
Loans..................................	Dec.	"	14,78,694
Bills Discounted.....................	"	"	94,194
Cash with other Banks	"	"	4,17,958
Cash and Currency Notes.........	Inc.	"	39,19,191

If anything were needed to emphasize the present condition of our local Money Market, induced by dulness of trade and by a plethora of unemployed capital which has not of late found its way into those channels that sometimes absorb it when the course of ordinary trade is slack, it is to be found in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, which, with the minimum rate of interest and discount ruling at 2 per cent., shows an increase in the Cash Balance during the week, covered by the return of some 39½ lakhs, bringing the Balance up to 356½ lakhs. It will be noticed from our comparative figures that a portion of the increase now disclosed has been due to an accession to Government Deposits ; but in all the items which go to indicate the state of ordinary trade requirements, a diminution of demand is shown, the actual falling-off being represented by some 23½ lakhs since the close of the previous week.

COTTON.—Exporters are still quite out of this market, and only a very small business has been done for local Spinners' account again to-day, 500 bales being all that has been taken, say, 200 Dharwar at Rs. 160,200 Dhollera at Rs. 165, and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 155 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet and prices unchanged.

A further fall of 2½ inches of rain at Cawnpore since the middle of last week, reported by the official telegrams published to day, had not improved Cotton prospects in that district, where the plants were slightly damaged by too much rain ; but in the other districts of the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing, more rain having also fallen at Agra, Delhi, and Beawar. In the Oomrawuttee circle more rain was needed at Barsee, where the fall has been considerably below the average, as it also has at Oomrawuttee itself, while in the Dhulia and Julgaum districts it has been much the other way ; but the plants were flourishing throughout the circle, and at Julgaum they continued to show more improvement. Rain had been general over the Broach district, but though the fall registered had been 16½ inches above the average, the plants continued to flourish and crop prospects were good. In the Dhollera circle generally a little more rain had fallen with a good result, sowings having been completed at Veerumgaum, while the plants were flourishing at Dhollera itself, Wudhwan, and Bhownuggur, though more rain was wanted in the last-named district. There was no improvement in the position at Hubli in the Dharwar circle and at Bellary, where rain was still much needed.

WHEAT.—In the absence of any improvement in the export demand to-day, dealers have lowered their pretensions a little, and we now quote prices half an anna per cent. lower as under. The market keeps steady at the decline, but only a small business has been done :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-8-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-7-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-3-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-14-0	"
Hard Yellow..................	"	4-10-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-12-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-4-0	"

SEEDS have been in but moderate request by shippers, and not much fresh business has transpired, but prices are unchanged, the feeling being quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,403 bales 40,507	cwts.
Linseed.........................	5,572	"
Rapeseed	1,228	"
Groundnuts	2,103	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. There is not much demand for tonnage, but holders are not inclined to accept lower offers.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day at Saturday's rates, but with scarcely any business passing, Merchants' Bills appearing to be scarcer than ever. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5 5-16d. for January transfer ; and Credits for the same months' delivery at 1s. 5 ⅜d., our closing ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........		1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....		1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1-83½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settling has been made to-day in an active market and an upward tendency in rates, closing quotations for Fours showing a further advance of 1-16 per cwt. at 108 for Money and 107 13-16 for Account. 105½ nominal is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, and beyond an advance in Mill shares in one or two instances at our quotations, there has been no further movement in Mill or Press Scrip. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, say, to 935 *ex div.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Cathay, with the China mails from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 3¼

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 1-16d.

Bar Silver 45 1-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimrujajee vs. Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S. Part heard.

Short Cause.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V. N. K. Part heard.

For Settlement of Issues.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs. Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another. Part heard.

253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder. Part heard.

706-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs. Antonio J, Duarte and another—Bicknell and M. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

231-91—Nanu and H—Jugga Harjee Coombhar and another vs. The Secretary of State for India—A V Frere.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

130-91—In person—Narrayen Janardhan Chutrey and another vs. Manockjee Muncherjee Punthukey—M. N Suklatwalla.

317-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Hajee Hassum Currim vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Oomer and others.

421-91—Janardhun and A—Hajee Noormahomed Huziar Mahomed vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oomer.

422-91—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeewonjee and others vs. Jeewanjee Esmaeljee.

Testamentary Suit.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs. Moorarjee Hurridass and others—Thakerdas, D. and C.

Postponed Long Cause.

252-90—Macfarlane E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs. Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Puthar and others—Conroy and B.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WADIA—August 31, Pootlibai, daughter of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia, and wife of Mr. Cursetji Rustamji H. Wadia, aged 50. Funeral this morning at 8, at her residence, Kala Chowkey, Tardeo.

PETALI—August 31 (9 p.m.), at his family residence, at Kawasji Patel Road, Mr. Pandurung Raghoba Petali, Chief Managing Clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, aged 63. Deeply regretted by his relations and friends. Funeral at 7 a.m. this day, Tuesday.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

WHATEVER may be the practical outcome of their deliberations, the promoters of the Industrial Conference held at Poona last week are to be congratulated upon the quality of the contribution which the Conference has made to the discussion of more then one question of urgent interest. It is something to find that Poona, which has usually been looked upon as the centre of quite another kind of activity, is persistently keeping to the front some of the economic questions in which the material prosperity of the country is closely bound up. We must not at first look to the old Mahratta capital to accentuate the practical aspects of such a complex theme as the industrial and economic advancement of India. The trading and manufacturing element does not predominate in Poona society, and we are prepared to find that more attention is given to the abstract than to the concrete side of the problems discussed in a community upon which the literary education which the Government have fostered during the last half century has made rather deeper imprints than elsewhere. Something is gained if only in an academic way public attention is called to the not inconsiderable range of topics comprised under the general definition of industrial revival. Nor need we complain seriously if some of the suggestions made at a gathering of this kind are crude and inappropriate. Industrial exhibitions, for example, as a means of "reviving" an industry that has for the most part yet to be created, will not, we suspect, commend themselves to many minds. Nor can we quite see how the cause of an uncreated industry is to be served by the reading of ingenious papers on currency reform. But when a programme has to be filled, the managers of undertakings of this kind are not apt to be over-critical, and they have at any rate supplied us for some days with unusually interesting reading. The temptations to extravagance, on the side of despondency as well as of expectation, were wisely avoided by all of the delegates. The President of the Conference, Captain Beauclerk, of Hyderabad, set a good example in that regard by delivering an address which, for sobriety and thoughtfulness, claims high commendation. The subject, as our readers know, is not new to him, and there was little in his address to which it is difficult to refuse agreement. The primary necessity of introducing diversity of occupation amongst a population almost wholly given to agriculture had its rightful place in the argument. There is sometimes a danger in too freely importing the principles of Darwinism into economic discussion, but here one of them may be used without risk. Darwin's doctrine that the greater the diversity of organisms in a country the more organic life will the country be able to support is strictly applicable to the economic situation of India. Then again the importance of a higher standard of comfort as a defence against popular destitution was insisted upon. The strong protest which is made in modern economics against the old doctrine of the Physiocrats has brought that very distinctly into view. The doctrine that the normal wages of labour are determined by the sum at which body and soul can be kept together has disappeared. For this and for Ricardo's "brazen law" which it replaced has been substituted the more helpful doctrine which defines the labourer's wage to be determined by the standard of comfort in the grade of life to which he belongs. Nowhere more than in India should the newer teaching be insisted upon. It is upon a population whose requirements are limited to the bare necessaries of life that the impact of famine is most sudden and severe. In normal times they meet their actual requirements and nothing more. When scarcity comes, there is no reserve for them to fall back upon.

This must be the central point in any consideration of the condition of the people in India, and any projects which start far from that point will miss the most essential part of the problem. With an increase of ten and three quarters per cent. in the population of the country since the census of 1881, and without any corresponding ascertained increase in the productiveness of the land, it can hardly be hoped that the standard of living has been raised in recent years, though that is a question upon which systematic inquiry has yet to be made. The promoters of the Conference hope much from an industrial survey as a preliminary to setting on foot the enterprises by which the industrial revival of India, in their view, is to be brought about. The lines of inquiry would be various. The condition—educational and economical—of the artizan castes, and the nature and extent of the industrial resources and requirements of each district, would naturally be included in such a survey. Technical education, which is too readily looked to as a balm for all the economic ills of the country, has a large place in the programme. It ought not to be depreciated ; but there is always the danger lest it should be supplied in excess of any real demand for it—that a skilled class should be called into existence which should be as much in excess of any real demand as the professional and literary classes in India threaten to become. One mofussil municipality has illustrated the prevailing impatience to seek for safety in technical education by proposing to establish a technical scholarship or two for young men who are to be sent to Europe to learn as much as they can, in order that Municipal employment may be found for them when they come back. It is further intended that when the survey is completed, and each district has learnt what its resources are in material and in workmanship, as well as its requirements, local committees shall determine the lines of action. We are not hopeful of anything that local committees may do to develop the industries of any town or district, and are distrustful of any wide departure from the principle of trusting to individual initiative. But the experiment ought not to be discouraged at this stage, for it is quite conceivable that organisations of this kind may prove effective agencies for coaxing capital out of its hiding places, and for disposing of what is in reality the very crux of the problem.

It is possible, for example, that local committees of the kind which the Conference had in view might do much in establishing on a small scale credit institutions similar to the important industrial and land credit banks of which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade gave such a lucid and comprehensive account. Mr. Ranade is amongst the more optimist school of publicists, and he has more than once recorded the belief that the industrial revival of the country is attainable if only its hidden resources are applied by capitalists to their legitimate use. Mr. Ranade, who knows the Deccan thoroughly, might endeavour to translate, into the terms of its agricultural and economic requirements, the example of the Austrian capitalists who acted as guarantors to the remarkably successful credit institution whose operations he has described. Naturally enough in a discussion of this kind, attention was directed to Sir William Wedderburn's ill-fated Agricultural Bank Scheme, and the suggestion that it should be applied experimentally in a single taluka was once more pressed upon Government. The Madras Government seem to contemplate action upon the lines followed by Sir William Wedderburn, and it is scarcely likely that the Bombay Government will care to make an experiment which their neighbours in Madras appear willing to undertake. Meanwhile, then, would it be possible for the promoters of the Conference, trusting as they do to local committees, to organize in a single taluka—say in Poona itself—a credit institution which shall compete with the exhorbitant money-lender in assisting the cultivator ? The Conference, to do it justice, has no extravagant expectations of help from Government, and with the example of the Schultze Delitsch Banks before it, there will be no room for it to contend that the co-operation of the State will be necessary to the enterprise. The best minds in the Conference—and there must be at all events half a dozen members who are equal to the task—should apply themselves to the task of discovering how far the European examples cited by Mr. Ranade will suggest ways and means by which the capital that is locked up in the country can, by appropriate organisation, be made available for expanding the dangerously narrow area covered by industrial employment in India, and for improving the position of the agricultural classes. If ever there was a time when the discussion of the best way of getting at this locked-up capital of the country was appropriate it is now. The three Presidency Banks between them now hold something like fourteen crores of rupees, money is cheaper than it has been within living memory, and as Providence has spared us on this side of India from the visitation of a gold mining boom, the quantity of unemployed money seeking investment is beyond precedent. Perhaps it is not to a great Brahminical centre like Poona that capitalists will look for guidance in such a case. Poona itself, richer in ideas than in money and in practical business capacity, cannot directly contribute greatly to a solution of the problem. But the Poona Brahmins, after all, are adepts at the elucidation and the propagation of ideas, and if they have done nothing more during the past two or three years than bring home to the Indian public the more salient aspects of the economic problem in India they have done good service. If those who think least of the practical capabilities of the promoters of those discussions would point out where the pathway of wisdom lies, something might come of it. What the outcome will be worth we hesitate to conjecture, but the enterprise, conducted as it has so far been with discretion and without extravagance either in expectation or expression, deserves neither to be ignored nor to be depreciated.

WE have been the unconscious cause of a gentle passage of arms between Mr. Curzon, M.P., and Mr. J. M. Maclean, the honourable member for Oldham. It happened that some time since we stated as a matter of some political interest that His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan had made strong remonstrances to the Government of India with reference to the prolongation of the Sind-Peshin Railway to Chaman, which he conceived to be at his side of the Afghan frontier. The explanation furnished to the Amir of the selection of that site for the terminus was, we believe, that Chaman is shown by the map to be ten miles at the British side of the Afghan boundary. The map on which it is so placed was doubtless that which was furnished to His Highness when he asked to be provided with a correct map of the Afghan boundaries so that he might know precisely whether Penjdeh belonged to Afghanistan or not. But this is a detail. It is sufficient for present purposes to recall the fact that we stated last September or thereabouts that the Amir expressed some dissatisfaction at the railway having been brought so far as Chaman, which he was under the impression was in Afghan territory. Mr. Curzon, in the course of the discussion arising on Mr. Maclean's proposal that the Government should take measures to carry the Sind-Peshin to Kandahar instead of "stopping at a hole-in-the-wall," suggested that the proposal might not be well received by the Amir, seeing that he had remonstrated when the railway was laid to Chaman. Sir John Gorst acknowledged that the fact was so, and concurred in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to broach the subject of extending the railway to Kandahar, as it might give rise to misunderstanding and distrust. Mr. Maclean wrote two days later to the *Times*, expressing first his regret that the leading journal had credited the coining of the neat expression describing the present Indian railway system as ending in "a hole-in-the-wall," to Sir Sir Roper Lethbridge, instead of to himself ; and secondly his surprise that "no critic in the newspapers had drawn attention to the extraordinary statement made by Mr. Curzon, and confirmed by Sir John Gorst, that the Amir had remonstrated strongly with the Indian Government against the extension of the Sind-Peshin railway to Chaman in British territory." The Amir's remonstrance was grounded on the contention that Chaman is in Afghan territory—a point on which His Highness was in error. That experienced diplomatist would never have wasted time in addressing a remonstrance to the Indian Government for making a railway within their own territory. Mr. Maclean went on to say that the fact of the remonstrance "is one more proof that the Amir has been forced by our policy to regard the railway as an engine of war, instead of an instrument of civilization." That the Amir does so regard the railway is sufficiently plain, but we fail to see how the Government of India can be seriously charged with "forcing" him to regard the railway from a point of view so natural to an Afghan ruler. It seemed to us that such a misapprehension was so likely, that it would be worth while to try and put the affair in a more favourable light by asking the Amir to build the railway himself, manage it himself, and make it his very own, the Indian Government providing the necessary capital, just as it now provides the twelve lakhs a year which he finds so useful in keeping his army in a state of efficiency. The *quid pro quo* would be the substitution of a moderate four per cent. duty on all merchandise crossing the frontier for the prohibitive and consequently quite unremunerative tax now levied on every camel-load of goods. The Portuguese at Goa have obtained a railway connecting that ancient port with the Indian system by a very similar arrangement. Mr. Maclean, who was quite taken by surprise on hearing that the Amir has grumbled a good deal about the railway to Chaman, attributes his dissatisfaction to the joint stupidity of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief :—"Had we approached him (the Amir) in a different spirit, he might have welcomed any improvement in the means of communication between his country and British India. But Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues are so busy trying to be statesmen and warriors, that they have no time to spare for attending to anything so humble as the needs of trade." Possibly Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues share the general scepticism as to the Amir's eagerness to welcome an improvement in the communications between India and Afghanistan. It is because we share that feeling that we have ventured to suggest that when the Amir next repeats his applications for an increase of the subsidy he has now received for so many years, he should be invited to consider the large profits he might make on taking the contract for the opening up of his country by a railway. His Highness is eminently a man of business, and it is his boast that he is a born engineer. A skilful diplomacy might approach him with a business proposal which would appeal to his ruling passion. Mr. Maclean's suggestion that the Government of India should approach the Amir on the railway question "in a different spirit"—from that of despair of doing any good—meets with our entire approval. The member for Oldham winds up his letter on this ticklish subject with a query to the address of Mr. Curzon, to which he supposed a satisfactory answer could not be given. "How does it happen, by the way," he asks, "that confidential despatches between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul, which have not yet been laid on the table of the House of Commons, have been communicated to Mr. Curzon ?" To which the answer was that "the statements or the suspicions" in Mr. Maclean's letter were quite wrong. Mr. Curzon quite correctly explained that what the Amir complained of was the fixing of the terminus in what he believed to be Afghan territory :—"The necessity of a gradient required the station to be placed at the distance of a few miles from the base of the Kwaja Amran range, and the Amir regarding the latter as the boundary, protested, not without some justification, against what he interpreted to be an encroachment upon Afghan soil." Mr. Curzon states that no confidential despatches between the Amir and the Indian Government had been shown to him, and he not unwarrantably complains that such an imputation should have been made. His knowledge was derived from "the Indian newspapers," of which he claims with some justice to be "a more diligent student than Mr. Maclean." We can only say that we—like Mr. Curzon, who took his facts from our columns—have never been privileged to see the confidential correspondence between Abdul Rahman and the Indian Foreign Office. But we would be greatly pleased if those interesting despatches were laid on the table of the House of Commons. They would no doubt furnish some very piquant pages, well worth reading and throw light on a good deal that is now obscure.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, whose renunciation of Secularism and Malthusianism was announced a few weeks ago, would appear to have formally succeeded to the mantle of Madame Blavatsky, and already entered upon her new crusade. This was foreshadowed when Theosophists began to mourn the death of their first leader, and the article in which Mrs. Besant avowed herself the disciple and friend of "H. P. B." proclaimed her to be well fitted for the post. Mrs. Besant's association with Mr. Bradlaugh in the Malthusian propaganda brought upon her trouble and prosecution. Her writings and speeches on Secularism, in which she equalled if she did not outvie Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Foote, Colonel Ingersoll and Dr. Aveling, brought down upon her an amount of execration which might well have abashed a weaker woman. To Madame Blavatsky, the abuse and ridicule, and what her friends termed misrepresentation, were an endless source of annoyance, and she was wont to seek relief in language so violent and grotesque as to grieve and amaze her friends. Mrs. Besant is not an adept at that sort of warfare. She is far too much of a philosopher to be goaded into doing or saying anything which is calculated to pain her friends or expose a weak point to her enemies. And so inured is she to abuse and misrepresentation as to rejoice in an attack, invariably turning, as she does, the enemy's shafts against himself. Mrs. Besant's language is moderate and her arguments clearly stated. That she can hit hard no one who has heard her or read her speeches can doubt. But her severest criticism is invariably softened by courtesy. If Mrs. Besant could hopefully and cheerfully fight the bitter battle of Secularism, she will rejoice in the comparative child's play of Theosophical advocacy. It pretends to involve no hostile criticism of the cherished religion of millions of people and if she is silent about Koot Hoomi and the fooleries, she will be listened to with more respect than some other Theosophists have either met with or merited. It produces none of the execration which sectarian bodies have been wont to heap upon her. As a Theosophist advocate, she need not hurt the feelings of the most sensitive of those who disbelieve in her doctrines, and her plan of campaign recently promulgated in a leaflet is decidedly inoffensive. The telegraphic announcement this morning that Mrs. Besant is about to visit India to teach and lecture in this country will be received with interest by many who are not included in the Indian Theosophist community. Mrs. Besant is a remarkably skilful orator, and she has great vivacity and sprightliness, while her addresses are remarkable for their quality of both matter and manner.

THE Duke of Connaught will leave Portsmouth on September 4 to join the Duchess at Aix-les-Bains.

THE sanad of the title of Sirdar conferred on Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali, of the Detective Police, will be formally handed to him this morning, at 6 o'clock, by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, at the Byculla Police Office.

THE Marquis of Dufferin on Monday (10th ultimo) opened Dunville Park, Belfast, the gift of Mr. Robert G. Dunville, who has paid £8,350 to secure the park as a free gift to the citizens of Belfast, and on Monday gave £5,000 more to pay the cost of enclosing, planting, and furnishing it.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

Three thousand prisoners, all the artillery of the Government forces, and their fleet, have been captured by the insurgents.

Santiago was formally handed over to the victors without a blow being struck, and a general peace in Chili is now regarded as being merely a question of days.

The insurgent troops in Valparaiso are orderly, and are busily employed in subduing the armed incendiary mobs who are constantly fighting and killing each other in the streets.

It is reported that before President Balmaceda fled, sixty hostages, sons of the insurgent leaders, were shot by his orders.

RIOTING IN VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

On Friday night, disbanded soldiers of President Balmaceda's army, aided by the rabble, fired and looted fourteen buildings in Valparaiso. Property to the value of two million dollars was destroyed. The Congressional troops shot two hundred of the rioters before order was restored.

Similar scenes took place in Santiago on Saturday, when the mob attacked and burned the houses of President Balmaceda, his relations, and political supporters. Troops from Valparaiso now occupy the city.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug 31.

Uneasiness is felt in European political circles at the relations between Bulgaria and Servia. Both countries are massing troops on their frontiers, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on manœuvres.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

REPORTED STRAINED RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

The *Standard* says that the relations between Turkey and Great Britain are very strained owing to Lord Salisbury's reply to the overtures of Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, for renewal of negociations for the British evacuation of Egypt.

ACCIDENT TO THE CLAN MACDONALD.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The s. s. Clan Macdonald from Madras, bound to London, has been towed into Cadiz with her shaft broken.

VISIT OF MRS. BESANT TO INDIA.

Mrs. Besant, who has renounced Secularist and Malthusian views, intends to proceed to India in December for the purpose of propagating the doctrine of Theosophy systematically amongst the natives.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 31.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, accompanied by Miss Croft, Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., Colonel Rhodes, D.S.O., Mr. Edgerley, C.S., and Captain E. H. Cox, A.D.C., left Poona last night at 7 o'clock by rail for Dhond and Munmar *en route* to Simla. The following were on the platform to see their Excellencies off :—H. E. Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Moore, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I., General and Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Wenden, Mr. Howard Warden, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.D.C., Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Captain W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., A.D.C., Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.S., Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Major T. Macpherson, Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamaspjee, Mr. A. D. Pollen, C.S., and Rao Bahadur Barve. Mr. Laidlaw, Traffic Superintendent, proceeded in charge of the train as far as Dhond, where Mr. Carreras relieved him of this duty. Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the train to Bhusawal.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

By the middle of November at latest, the Black Mountain troops are to be withdrawn, though what detachments are to be left at Derband and other frontier posts, or whether these shall be entrusted to the border militia, has not been decided yet.

THE ATTOCK-MARI RAILWAY.

The route just fixed for the Attock-Mari line to follow is starting from Rumiya, a few miles east of Attock. It will strike the Kushalgarh branch of the north-western system at Kahal, and from that point to Langor. The line already in existence will be used from Langor. A southerly direction will be taken to Mari, the Sohan river being crossed just before its junction with the Indus. In length the line will be 104 miles, and will cost 162 lakhs of rupees. There will be very heavy ghat work through the hills, both north and south of the Kushalgarh branch, which will cause the expenditure to be unusually high.

THE WEATHER AT BAREILLY.

Bareilly had heavy rain yesterday. The Dohroma nadi overflowed, flooding a portion of the city, where the water lay knee-deep. On the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway a portion of the line was quite submerged, detaining the down train for three hours.

THE SANITARY EXPERT FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The name of the expert who is coming out to report on the sanitation of Madras has not leaked out, but he is expected soon, papers connected with the subject having been despatched to await his arrival at Aden.

GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth will spend his Christmas at Madras.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The cricket match between the above teams did not commence to-day until close upon 4 o'clock, owing to the heavy rain that had fallen during the night swamping the wickets. The match terminated in an easy win for the Parsees by 1 inning and 57 runs. The Poona innings lasted about one hour, and the following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt R B Page, c Gagrat, b M E Pavri	3	b Gagrat	17
Surg J E Trask, b M D Kanga	2	b Gagrat	0
Lieut T M Usborne, RA, b M D Kanga	36	b Kanga	0
Major P G Von Donop, R E, c Writer, b M E Pavri	1	c Patel, b Writer	20
Lieut F A Wilson, c Bapasola, b M E Pavri	18	run out	10
Surg C B Hill, c D Kanga, b M E Pavri	15	st Cooper, b Writer	4
Capt W R Piers, c Bapasola, b M E Pavri	0	b Gagrat	0
Capt H L Gordon, c Bapasola, b M E Pavri	0	c Gagrat, b Bapasola	19
Capt B H Randolph, b N C Bapasola	0	not out	7
Capt St Leger Wood, b N C Bapasola	0	c Gagrat, b Bapasola	2
Lieut F G Geoghegan, not out	6	b Writer	0
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	89	Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr D N Writer	40	13	2	0	60	16	4	3
Mr M D Kanga	75	21	6	2	50	18	2	1
Mr M E Pavri	71	31	1	6	60	25	2	0
Mr N C Bapasola	35	16	1	2	17	9	0	2
Mr B D Gagrat	..	..	..	..	30	11	1	3

BOMBAY PARSEES.

First Innings.

Mr M D Kanga, b Geoghegan	0
Mr D F Dubash, b Piers	4
Mr R D Cooper, c Piers, b Geoghegan	4
Mr B D Gagrat, c Von Donop, b Piers	8
Mr D Kanga, b Randolph	37
Mr M E Pavri, c and b Gordon	60
Mr N C Bapasola, c Piers, b Randolph	12
Mr S B Doctor, c Wood, b Randolph	9
Mr R E Mody, b Randolph	54
Mr D N Writer, b Randolph	18
Mr J M Patel, not out	3
Extras	19
Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lieut Geoghegan	70	37	3	2
Capt Piers	55	40	1	2
Capt Gordon	40	32	1	1
Capt Randolph	82	79	0	5
Capt Wood	55	21	4	0

Capt Piers and Capt Wood bowled one wide each.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Parsees won by an innings and 59 runs. A noticeable feature of the match was the difficult catch made by Patel. The Parsee team was very pleased with the hospitality of the Poona Gymkhana. His Excellency Lord Harris was present to-day at lunch with the Parsees, who were entertained yesterday at dinner by Mr. Bomonjee Wadia, and to-night they are invited to dinner by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. This is the first time the Parsees have won by an innings against such a strong team as Poona.

DARING LEAP FROM A TRAIN BY A CONVICT.

As the deportation of an European convict named John Pearce Healy, aged 24 years, was considered expedient by the Government of India, the prisoner left Calcutta on the 26th of August under the escort of Constable Large and a native policeman of the Calcutta Police for Bombay, where on arrival he was to be sent by the authorities to England. On the journey to Bombay, Healy gave no cause for apprehension to his escort, till about nine o'clock on the night of the 28th of August when the mail train had just steamed out of Munmar station. The train was travelling at the rate of between sixteen or twenty miles an hour, when the prisoner saw his opportunity for escaping. With the pretence of retiring he managed to climb through a window in the carriage and took a daring leap in the darkness from the footboard. He fell upon his hands on the down line and rolling on his shoulder sustained no injury beyond a good shaking. It was about a quarter past nine o'clock on the night of the 28th, when Constable Large missed him, and it was then seen that the convict had taken certain Government documents concerning himself, Rs. 37 in cash, and the police officer's great coat and cap with him. When the mail drew up at Lasugaon, the escort alighted and telegraphed the escape to the authorities at Summit and Munmar stations, and travelled back by another train. On arriving at Summit station, it was ascertained that a strange man answering Healy's description had been seen there and it was conjectured he had walked along the line to that station, intending to travel back to Calcutta. With the co-operation of some railway employees and a few villagers, a search was immediately commenced in the adjoining fields. It was long past the hour of midnight, and it was thought that all attempts to recapture the convict would prove fruitless. But as the party were proceeding west through an open country with hand lamps in their hands, Healy was espied. A "hue and cry" was raised after him and it entailed a good twenty minutes chase over "stock and hock," before he was captured. His hands were then pinioned behind him, but the Government documents, cash, &c., were not found with him. From a confession Healy made to the police yesterday, on his arrival in Bombay, these documents were buried by him in a paddy-field. After Healy was placed before the Commissioner of Police, yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott of the A Division charged him before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of the money and the above articles, and with escaping from legal custody. The police officer asked for an adjournment pending instructions about the prisoner from the authorities at Calcutta. The Magistrate remanded the accused to jail till the 9th instant. It will no doubt be interesting to learn that Healy was formerly a soldier in the Scottish Borderers and had been undergoing penal servitude for three years in the Calcutta jail, from which he escaped with a man named Warner by jumping from the prison walls, a height of twenty-two feet. In this attempt he sprained his ankle and was captured. He had been convicted at the Calcutta Sessions for house-breaking in 1888 and had just completed his sentence. He appears to be an adventurous and daring character, and Constable Large was very fortunate in effecting his capture in a country utterly unknown to him five hours after he made his escape from the train. It is to be hoped that he will be as successful in recovering the Government documents which were of no advantage whatever to the prisoner.

The consideration of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the past and present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove came before the Municipal Corporation at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll moved that the report of the Committee should be approved, and that a copy thereof should be forwarded to the Commissioner ; that the Corporation agree with the Committee in its opinion regarding the action of Mr. Bell, the former Engineer, and the other officers concerned ; and that the Commissioner should be requested to inform them, or such of them as were still in Municipal service. An amendment, however, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta was carried as follows : "That the report of the Committee be approved, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner ; that the Corporation concur in the expressions of blame put on record by the Committee regarding the action of the Superintendent of the Workshop and the Executive Engineer for the time being ; and that the Commissioner be requested to inform these officers accordingly."

Dr. Balchandra having left the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon before the termination of the proceedings, Dr. Viegas moved the following motion, notice of which had been given by the former member : "That, having regard to the extremely unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the private lanes and gullies in the city, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adopt steps with a view to remedy the existing evil." The Municipal Commissioner said the Corporation would commit him to nothing by passing such a resolution. It would simply amount to nothing. He did his best in this matter as it was, so that that resolution if passed could not possibly do any good. Mr. P. M. Mehta said the proper thing for Dr. Viegas to do was to withdraw the motion. Dr. Viegas said the motion was not his, but if he could act on his own discretion, he had no objection to follow Mr. Mehta's advice. The matter was then dropped. A detailed report of yesterday's proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

We begin to fear that the Gymkhana dances are hopelessly unpopular, at least with the fair sex. As good a floor as any in India, a first-rate room, capital music, and passable claret cup, all for the modest sum of one rupee eight annas, cannot apparently tempt them out of their doors as often as once a fortnight. They never hesitate to drive three and a half miles to a Ganeshkhind cinderella, and will in bad weather pay more than double the price of a gymkhana dance ticket for hack gharry-hire rather than miss one, proving that they do not habitually put economy before pleasure. Indeed, their motives are inscrutable ; but the fact remains that our subscription hops are neglected, and that the last was a failure for want of ladies. Of course the few who did go enjoyed themselves immensely, their scarcity, like the currants in a where-art-thou-brother cake, making each the object of particular solicitude ; but it is very certain that most of the men voted the affair beyond description ghastly. Towards the end the room looked melancholy to a degree, and in the centre of the empty stage a solitary individual, overcome with ennui and a blank programme, found refuge from his sorrows in the arms of Morpheus—a mute monument protesting against the uncompromising stupidity of the entertainment. When Lady Harris signified her intention of assisting at one of the series at the beginning of the season, an abnormally full attendance testified to our national tuft-hunting propensities. Of course we are always the better for her Excellency's charming presence ; still it should not be so palpably the only attraction to a Gymkhana dance. The Government House ball on Thursday wore a very different aspect, though it rained violently ; but as it offered no peculiar features, and was no less delightful than all the Ganeshkhind functions have been this year, we will not stop to describe it.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson's musical evening was a grand success. Of course the two toy-symphonies—Haydn's and Romberg's—were the *pieces de resistance* of the programme, and the assiduous practising of the various toy instrumentalists was its own reward in the perfect unanimity and exquisitely correct time so essential in such ingenious orchestral compositions. The violins and piano which have the responsibility of sustaining the air, and to which all the other instruments are merely incidental, were thoroughly well played, and the effect of the whole was delicious. One of the vocalists whom Poona has lately acquired, Dr. Dickson, enchanted everyone with his singing, and the favourite madrigal from "The Mikado" was done full justice to by four of our best voices. We had all enjoyed ourselves too much to quarrel with the rather late hour at which we arrived home, and which was owing to rather long hiatuses between the performances.

The Parsees have this week beaten the Bombay Gymkhana in a very shocking manner, and are now repeating the operation on our own Gymkhana team, as we suppose they will continue to do so long as we like to put them into the field to be punished. Why havn't we the common sense to know our own hopeless inability to compete with such a team as the Parsees, who practise incessantly, and whose eyes, nerves, and arms are not unsteadied by late hours, early parades, and the fatigues of a Poona season. It is almost an insult for anything short of a representative presidential team to challenge them, but we should like to see what record our gubernatorial invincibles would make against them.

The fox-hounds had two splendid runs on Monday after two successive pariah dogs. During the first a hound fell into a well, from which he was extracted with delay and difficulty, and in the second the "pi" dog was run not to earth but to water in the same way.

On Friday afternoon a four-in-hand and tandem meet took place on the Kirkee road, near the College of Science, and probably afforded considerable gratification to those who took part in it. There were no spectators to gratify. We all know our coaches, and Poona boasts a good many, but the show of tandems was highly creditable.

The same afternoon about fifty children and as many if not more "grown-ups," including Lady Harris and the Chief, assembled at Mrs. Pottinger's Children's Fancy Ball at Polo Vista. We were met on the steps by three little visions in white, who were introduced to us as Miss Tabitha, Miss Deborah and Miss Prue, family portraits of ancestresses of our hostess, probably from the brush of a Gainsborough or a Lely. None but a master-hand could have achieved such a lovely group. There were some duplicates—two boy-jockeys, one in scarlet and one in blue, and a smart little black-and-white girl-jockey, two red riding-hoods, two cherry ripes, two foreign fishermen and one very small British tar, many shepherdesses, a handsome sporting-looking master of fox-hounds, and a postilion of the last century with the orthodox three rows of buttons on a scarlet jacket. A sedate up-standing three-year old was a wonderfully carried out havildar of the 10th Bombay Infantry, who supported his big pugree and his rifle with military gravity. Another very small boy in white hot weather mess kit attracted much admiration till a greater than he came : this was a diminutive subaltern in scarlet mess dress, who, as he sported the Lancashire badge, we at first took to be the gallant officer who carried the colours on Minden Day, but we were assured to the contrary. The get-up of the little chap, who was scarcely more than a baby, was perfect, even to his spurs. "Three Old Maids of Lee," with a suggestion of primness about their lace fichus and mob-caps, were particularly good.

The children were supplied with regular ball programmes, which however numbered few dances, as there were many little mites. The proceedings opened with a march round, followed by a vocal duet : a curtain over a doorway was drawn aside, disclosing two eccentric figures—a fair spinster of abnormal height and slimness and an exceedingly small fat man with a quaint bald head, who in an ecstatic attitude sang the doleful story of his "darling Clementine" with considerable vocal and facial expression. Miss Tabitha was mysteriously absent during the performance, and in the "Sunshine," who appeared shortly afterwards in a golden frock and powdered hair : the little fat man was quite unrecognizable, except to those behind the scenes. After a short interval and a polka, a dwarf and giant show was announced ; for the latter the services of a stalwart gunner from Kirkee were requisitioned, but even his inches were considerably added to. Though some of the youngsters were frightened at both apparitions they were generally appreciated, and one tiny girl was prevailed on to kiss the giant. Two fearsome-looking hobby-horses next charged into the room, and after an affectionate embrace indulged in a terrific mimic fight—one ridden by a singularly awful caricature of a woman, the other by an equally horrible masculine monstrosity. The next item was very different—the three little white pictures danced a gavotte in a most charming way. We understand that they had learnt it in half an hour or so, but it was the prettiest thing in the world. Then came another vocal duet : this time Miss Tabitha as a nurse maintained a comic extempore dialogue with a baby, Miss Deborah. "Did it want to see a real live chief, it did," &c., which brought down the house. For the benefit of the uninitiated, we may explain that the grotesque figures were painted on a canvas frame fitted in a doorway with holes for the children to put their heads through, and the result was really very funny. After a hearty supper the children all went home, and if they were'nt satisfied with all the amusements which had been provided for them, they ought to have been.

We made a mistake last week in stating that the tennis tournaments were over. Sir Charles Pritchard offered a prize of Rs. 60 to be competed for by Ladies' Doubles, and the final ties of a most exciting contest were played off yesterday, the winners of the first prize being Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Turner-Jones, and of the second Mrs. Bisset and Mrs. Owen. There were many spectators throughout the week, who witnessed some remarkably good play.

No more news at present, except that "Mephistopheles" has arrived in Poona, and that his satanic majesty has an unusually fine voice.

Raja Brooke of Sarawak has proclaimed his son, aged seventeen, heir-apparent under the title of Raja Muda.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have followed with much attention the paragraph on the anti-vaccination party in your paper of July 11, which has just now fallen in my way.

And first let me say, that in England vaccination is on its trial upon capital charges, and that public opinion regarding it is very different now from what it was even ten years ago. This is due in part to the original investigations of Mr. William White, comprising a minute history of the whole subject, and the scientific test impartially applied by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace and others, whose published works have slowly filtered through the public mind, but is perhaps still more due to the corroborative influence of vaccine disasters continually occurring in this country.

Dr. Macrury's assurance, quoted in the *Bombay Gazette*, is in accordance with some official statements at home, but at variance with formally scheduled independent testimony from the most authentic sources, and in direct opposition to the practical experience of the vast majority of British parents. Knowing what I do of vaccine mishaps, before accepting such an assurance, I would like to hear the collective voice of the families operated on. Vaccination, both at home and abroad, is often performed in the most perfunctory manner, nor can I possibly think there may, by any chance, be such a difference between the experience of India and the United Kingdom ; but I believe (far from imputing bad faith) that if Dr. Macrury had followed up the infliction of the rite beyond the regulation day by personal inspection, he would then feel utterly unable to append his name to such a report.

Why, human nature and vaccine virus is much the same, and liable to like sequence, the world over ; and such a report is not consistent with the charges established and recorded before the Royal Commission of Inquiry now sitting, to wit, the grisly array of facts marshalled by Mr. William Tebb in his eloquent impeachment of vaccination before the Royal Commission (see Royal Commissioners' Third Report). This long indictment comprises in harrowing detail—(1) The fatal re-vaccination of soldiers in Holland in 1883. (2) the wholesale syphilisation of the 4th Zouave Regiment in Algiers in 1880, from the effects of which thirty soldiers died. (3) The appalling disaster at Rugen in 1885, when 79 children vaccinated by lymph, supplied from the Royal Vaccine Institution at Stettin, were blood-poisoned, and communicated a revolting disease to their nurses and parents, in all 320 persons. (4) In the same year came the Villafranche tragedy, when Dr. Audrien, of Asprieres, vaccinated 42 infants on the 13th of March. All were attacked by fever, and in about 48 hours six of them were dead ! (5) Next, incidentally, comes in the syphilising by vaccination, at Lebus in Germany, in 1876, of fifteen school girls. (6) Dr. Jean Werner Gunst's testimony, taken from the Victoria report of New South Wales, was then laid before the Commissioners. It is as follows : "In Madagascar I was four years exploring, and I vaccinated different tribes. Now the Antanguro tribe are the purest from Africa. I found in them 25 per cent. of diseases which they never knew before. In fact, I had to stop it—the chief would have killed me." Of Mr. Tebb's evidence before the Royal Commission (where he fully established all his charges), we will quote no further than the astounding paragraph from Professor Fournier : "Is vaccinal syphilis quite authenticated ? Is it in a word definitely established that a sound subject may receive syphilis by the intermediary of a vaccine lymph taken from a syphilitic source ? Yes, a hundred times yes." When any rational creature considers this emphatic statement of a pro-vaccinationist along with Dr. Ballard's utterance in the prize essay of 1868, *viz.*, "does it never happen that the vaccine virus and the syphilitic virus are each drawn at the same moment from the same vesicle, and that, too, a fine, perfect, and unmistakeable Jennerian vesicle ? I believe that it does happen. The perfect character of the vesicle is no guarantee that it will not furnish both vaccine and syphilitic virus." Such a one will hold the Jennerian rite in abhorrence. Vaccination from the calf is still more dangerous and disgusting. This revelation it is which has started the revolt in the very birthplace of the superstition, and has set up the standard of medical non-conformity in so many English centres, about 80 of which, including cities and large towns, have lately been canvassed with overwhelming majorities against vaccination. Those centres of the home population will never lower their flag until the Vaccination Acts are revoked. In Leicester and other places where vaccination has long been largely discontinued smallpox has died out ; and to the impartial and philosophic mind there can be no doubt but that the sister evils—inoculation and vaccination—have served to keep the smallpox alive. Witness the significant paragraph in Mr. Wheeler's quotations before the Royal Commission and the uniform confirmatory evidence and experience of communities in this country which, having given up the unclean rite, still retain one seven years after another, such a remarkable immunity from variolous disease. It is an open fact, looking the world in the face, since 20 years ago, that Leicester, a large town, and other towns, refusing vaccination, have found smallpox decline in proportion until this present time, when in Leicester but 3 per cent. of the population are vaccinated amongst a community showing an unrivalled bill of health. Smallpox is a zymotic disease, and sanitation is the cosmopolite weapon to fight it with—not vaccination. *Troja fuit.*—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS CRAGOE, F.R.G.S.

Sunset House, Truro, England, Aug. 8.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The "anti-vaccination party," to whom you refer in your issue of the 11th ultimo, are not merely beginning to pay attention to India, as you state. They have for years included that great country in their purview. Nor will they, knowing full well the value of official evidence on the vaccination question in this country, be much impressed by the fact, as recorded by you, that Dr. Macrury, in his report under the Bombay Government for last year "assures us that no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination." How should they ? The public vaccinator sees the children he vaccinates a few days later, when the vaccine disease had run its course, and in his eye all is well. He does not, nor is it his business to, follow up the later medical history of the children. How therefore can he know of the too-often dire results of his work ? High authorities aver that, like syphilis, leprosy may lie latent in a child for years when unvaccinated, so long, indeed, that obviously all connection between cause and effect is lost sight of. And the third report of the present Royal Commission on vaccination here furnishes abundant evidence for believing that, also like syphilis, leprosy may be transmitted in vaccination even when the operator is skilful and careful, and the vaccinifer appears to be perfectly healthy. More than four years ago, Professor Gairdner, of Glasgow University, published in the *British Medical Journal* facts which had come under his personal observation, showing the reality of this truly ghastly risk. And his serious statements have not been shaken nor in the least discredited. It must not be forgotten in this connection that there are no means whatever known of adequately testing vaccine lymph ! True, the British Government have in London an official microscopist—a Mr. Farn. This gentleman gave evidence before the present Royal Commission on vaccination, and had to admit that he could not guarantee the purity (?) of any lymph whatever examined by him. He can see if it is clear or thick, has any blood globules in it, &c., and that is all. As to the real nature and potential benefits or mischiefs of this disease product he is absolutely ignorant. I do not note a word in your article about the sanitary condition of the Indian people. I have read that over a great part of India, sanitation at least, according to our English ideas, is unknown. In that case it is no wonder when such diseases as cholera and smallpox break out and they spread like wildfire, and especially so in the absence of provision for proper isolation of the sick and the presumably infected.

You remark with satisfaction on the more general resort to calf vaccination. Certainly by its use syphilis may be avoided, but at the risk of contracting tuberculosis and analogous blood diseases ! It is generally admitted by experts that calf lymph is more acrid than humanised lymph, and sets up a severer inflammatory action than does humanised lymph. The German Imperial Commission, however, about seven years ago, deeming it on the whole preferable, reported in favour of its use throughout the German Empire, and the German Vaccination Law of 1874-75 had extended the age of infant vaccination to one full year in addition to the year of birth, thus in many cases making the legal vaccination age just upon two years, the minimum being one full year. It is the custom for English vaccinationists to point with pride to Germany as being the leading nation in vaccinal matters. I commend these facts to their serious consideration. Germany has made a great advance of late years in this and on other matters pertaining to the public health. I will, however, not prophesy as to its future action. But it requires no gift of prophecy to those who have eyes to see that in England at least vaccination is so deeply discredited as to be doomed so far as it is compulsorily enforced. Town after town is virtually repealing the law for itself by electing anti-vaccinist guardians. While, on the other hand, officialism, in alliance with orthodox medicine, is absolutely helpless to contend in the full arena of the press and the public platform with that rapidly increasing number of thoughtful, educated, and competent people, who have deliberately come to the conclusion that vaccination is something worse even than the "great delusion" written of so ably, fully, and convincingly by that accomplished scholar the late Mr. William White, of Cheshunt, England.—Yours, &c.,

London, Aug. 14. J. H.

THE MOOGBHAT STREET IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While thanking your correspondent "Pro Bono Public" for the keen interest in the cause of improvement of Moogbhat evinced in his two letters in your issues of the 22nd and the 29th instant, I cannot help thinking that he appears to be bent upon establishing that the Moogbhat people are lethargic. In his second letter he asserts that it was an omission on their part not to have adopted measures to stop the owner of the chawl from rebuilding that portion of it which overhangs the thoroughfare. The taking of such a measure was highly desirable cannot be denied, but that there was a negligence on the part of any one is far from correct. The fact is that the work of rebuilding was prosecuted not by demolishing the whole chawl entirely, as is generally done in such cases, but by doing the work on the old foundation piece-meal in such a way that it could not attract the notice of any one that the chawl was being rebuilt. Consequently it did not occur to the residents that any action on their part was called for, until the new and wider staircase was put up and an additional room built in the thoroughfare. It was then only that they looked into the matter and ascertained the real state of things. Nor did they loose time in apprizing the Municipal authorities of it by a letter, dated the 3rd instant and signed by 30 residents. That letter was followed by the memorial noticed in your issue of the 19th instant, and which has given rise to the present correspondence on the subject in the columns of your valuable journal. It will thus be seen that the people of Moogbhat lane have not been wanting in their duty towards themselves and the public, and that if there is any laxity at all, which I do not think there is, it may be somewhere else. Be that as it may, it is very much to be wished that this controversy will be brought to an end by some assurance from the authorities that the needful is being done in the matter, as nearly a month has now elapsed since the first letter above referred to was addressed.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 31. A RESIDENT OF MOOGBHAT.

[*** This correspondence may now cease.—Ed., *B.G.*]

THE LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP PORTER.

The *Athenæum* has the following notice of the recently published letters of the late Archbishop Porter :—

Father George Porter had long been a leading member of the Jesuit community in London, when he received what he called "a very terrible letter from Rome," appointing him Archbishop of Bombay, at the end of 1887. Jesuits, even in real life, are difficult to daunt ; and though, to a man past middle age and of indifferent health, the summons to India meant mischief, Father Porter did not hesitate to obey. At the time he referred to the transfer as "fatal" ; and so, in fact, it was. The climate took about twenty months to do its work, and did it so cunningly that we find the Archbishop, only a few months before his death, anticipating a long life. He discovers among his fellow bishops octogenarians, and he says the prospect frightens him. Doubtless the difficulties which confront an Englishman when he is Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Bombay are sufficiently formidable to render his life less than tranquil. Perhaps only the pen of Mr. Rudyard Kipling could do justice to them all. Some of its inhabitants call Bombay the second city of the empire. Of the million inhabitants where Hindoos predominate even the Parsees and Mahomedans reduce the Europeans to a mere handful. These, again, for ecclesiastical purposes, are further divided. The Portuguese, living on their past for want of a present, are at enmity with England. So long ago as in 1718 the Archbishop of Goa and the Jesuits were accused by the English of favouring Portuguese interests, and were banished from Bombay without ceremony. Now the inevitable Jesuit is back again, and he is even nominated to the see by the King of Portugal, to whom the patronage was secured by the Pope under a recent concordat, dealing with the whole question of the Padroado, and shearing Portugal of many of its old privileges. Once the great missionary power in the East, it had been promised by past Pontiffs supreme jurisdiction in India for ever and ever. The present Pope has done something to mitigate the situation ; but Portugal jealously guards its ancient prerogative, and the English prelate or priest in our own dependency is still regarded by Catholics of Portuguese descent as an intruder. The native Christians—descendants of St. Francis Xavier's converts—make a somewhat disappointing flock, especially for a prelate who cannot speak a word of their language. The number of converts in the Bombay district Archbishop Porter found to be inconsiderable. The most important conversions he mentions are of a kind which savour rather of the West of London than of the East of the world—those of an Englishman holding an Indian judgeship, and of Mr. Luke Rivington, one of the Cowley Fathers whose powers of work won Archbishop Porter's admiration. "I wish they were with me" is the hardest thing he had to say of the High Churchmen, whose close imitation of Roman Catholic community life puzzled the natives, and no doubt made the confusion of the situation worse confounded.

The letters of the Archbishop gathered into this volume were mainly written during the Indian period. They are informal letters, mostly addressed to old penitents of his Farm Street days. Some of them are too trivial to bear the test of type. Whoever has the responsibility of editorship—and no hint as to this is given on the title-page—might well have used a pruning pen. The Archbishop is a free critic of books sent to him during his exile ; and his judgments, though always rough, often inadequate, and in at least one instance grotesque, are marked as a rule by common sense. The passage, however, in which he refers to Canon Farrar ought not to have been allowed to creep into print ; and if he really wrote of "Robert Ellesmere" five or six times, his editor need not have made his misspelling apparent to all beholders. If you publish the hasty little notes with which a busy man has just caught the post to save his character as a correspondent with ladies whose leisure has been pleasantly employed in filling sheets of foolscap, the least you can do is to supply his stops, to revise his spelling, and to guard his grammar. In more than one place the Archbishop has been flung into print with a haste which was foreign to his own practice and to his constant precepts in all the temporal and spiritual affairs of life.

Perhaps the note of the book is the urgency and the frequency with which the Archbishop places before his correspondents their right to rest and their need of nourishment. The ordinary spiritual adviser deals out quite another measure of the duty of man and woman. But Archbishop Porter is so insistent on the connexion between health of body and health of soul, between the Doctor of Divinity and the Doctor of Medicine ; between the cook and the confessor, as unconsciously to suggest the German genesis of religion from the stomach. To one penitent after another he proclaims the message that a good life depends upon a good liver. For "the evil thoughts" which harass one of his correspondents he prescribes "a course of Vichy and Carlsbad as the principal remedy." For the jealousy which torments another he has a remedy in beef-tea remarking that "all similar passions become intensified when the body is weak." Elsewhere, in letters we take almost at random, he asserts over and over again, first to one, then to another, that "spiritual difficulties are much mixed up with the state of health"; that troubles of the soul often depend on the digestion. "I dare not," he writes, "promise you that you will be free from temptation if you keep very well ; but you will experience fewer temptations, and resist them more easily." To a sufferer from spiritual depression he recommends "a good walk in the park or an expedition on a penny steamer," adding : "You will get into a small rage on reading this, and say it is of no use to walk in the park or sail on the Thames. Well, get into a rage, and then cool down and try the experiment." Early morning meditations "are apt to be tinged with despondency," and should be revised after coffee and rolls, according to this theological professor at the breakfast table.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered	72	26	57	47	54	90	53	12
Monday, Aug. 31	......		0	5	0	6	0	24
Total	72	26	57	52	54	96	53	36
Total fall to 31st August 1890	61	86	67	85	66	33	61	33
Total fall to 31st August 1889	54	92	51	23	52	36	51	63

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

TRAVELLING M. P.'s AND INDIA.

Two members of Parliament, and one ex-member, who have paid casual visits to India, during the week before the mail left, expounded their views on matters Indian. Sir E. W. Watkin, who it was said gathered more information about India during a fortnight than any other British subject has been able to do in a lifetime, has much to say on "Scarcity and the Continuity of Transit" ; Mr. C. E. Schwann has a letter in the *Daily News* on the Indian Councils Bill, while Mr. Caine in the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells his readers that a serious famine has set in in Madras and that the Madras Government has been grossly neglecting its duty. We give the letters below :—

MR. CAINE AND THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you publish a Madras telegram from Reuter, giving particulars of the terrible distress in the Madras Presidency, especially in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. It is quite clear from this telegram, to those who can read between the lines, and who have some knowledge of what is going on in Madras, that not only has a serious famine set in, with all the horrors which inevitably accompany such a disaster, but that the Madras Government has been grossly neglecting its duty. I venture to send you two extracts from letters received last mail and the previous mail from my regular correspondent in Madras, a native gentleman who has most exceptional means of obtaining information from the country districts of the Presidency. This is what he says a month before Reuter's telegram reached you :—"Madras, July 7.—There is heavy scarcity here. In two districts, at Chingleput and Arcot, there is famine—people and cattle are dying in hundreds. With all that the land tax is being collected most rigorously. Cattle are being sold for arrears of rent; lands distrained for the arrears. In the above districts there is neither water to drink nor provisions for men. The Governor with his councillors is now on the hills. The collectors are *de facto* the rulers of their districts. Every one here is cursing the English rule. There is none to study the state of things here and move the Government to help the people, &c." "Madras, July 15.—Added to all this in our own Presidency there is scarcity amounting to famine. People and cattle are dying in hundreds. Government is in the hills. Nobody in the House of Commons raises a question. We do not see any improvement in the Government House, as you said there would be after the recall of Lord Connemara."

Parliament being prorogued, the duty of rousing the India Office to some vigorous action with regard to what threatens to be, and if my correspondent be right already is, a most disastrous famine rests upon the Liberal press of this country, and especially upon such journals as your own, which is so widely read in India. When detailed information comes to you from Madras, as it will in a mail or two, you may perhaps feel moved to print it in parallel columns with the graphic account you recently published of Lord Wenlock's devil dance ! Anglo-Indian officials pretend much fear of the Congress movement ; but our hold upon India is much more likely to be loosened by our English Governors and Commander-in-Chief playing the fool in holiday resorts while men and cattle are dying like flies than by the maddest Congress "sedition."—Yours faithfully.

Christchurch, Aug. 7. W. S. Caine.

Mr. Schwann, M. P., and the Councils Bill.

Sir,—I should like very briefly to call the attention of your readers to the attidude of the India Office with regard to the above Bill, as explained by Sir John Gorst in reply to a question put to him by Mr. W. S. B. Maclaren on the Report of the resolution relating to the "East Indian Accounts," brought before the House of Commons on the last day of the session. The Under Secretary of State for India said he "could not promise that the House of Commons in the next session would have leisure to discuss the great constitutional questions which had been made an appendage of a very modest measure of reform, and he was afraid that if the hon. member for Crewe and his friends persisted in the course they had adopted for the last three years, the people of India would have to wait some time longer before they enjoyed those modest reforms which had been promised by the Viceroy. The Bill had been withdrawn this session at the special wish of the leaders of the party opposite. Now, sir, I ask is this a dignified way for a great nation to deal, with two hundred and eighty-five millions of its fellow-subjects in India ? To say, in effect, that if certain members of Parliament wish to advocate, either by speech or by bringing in a Bill, the wider question of the election of a certain proportion of the members of certain councils in India by the Indian people—therefore India is to be denied "the modest reforms promised by the Viceroy" in the India Council Bill seems to me a ridiculous and exasperating policy. It is the policy of "mediocrity" with a vengeance ! How can we expect the Indian people to remain attached to our rule if we treat them like spoilt children, and tell them "they shan't have the reforms promised to them if they cry for more ?" If it be true, as Sir John Gorst declares, that the Bill was withdrawn at the special desire of the Liberal leaders, then more shame to the Liberal leaders. As is well known, some few of the official Liberals—I will not call them leaders—are quite as timorous and nearly as Conservative as the ordinary official Tory, but I doubt whether they will be allowed much "show" in the next Liberal Ministry if the Radical element is to count for anything. That the National Indian Congress favours the introduction of the elective principle, to a limited extent, in the composition of the Viceregal Councils and others is quite true. Why should this proposition not be openly stated and discussed publicly ? Why should it be hushed up ? The Indian National Congress expresses the opinion of enlightened India, and the higher officials in India are laudably anxious to ascertain the opinion of the best educated Indians, whether Hindus or Mohammedans, in Indian questions, and are by no means hostile to the Congress. Sir Charles Elliott, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in January last, on receiving a deputation of Indian gentleman, said, "he deemed it right, at the outset of his administration, to declare his views in regard to popular movements in India. He wished to correct the mistaken impression that the Government was hostile to the Congress. The Government had no bias for or against the Congress. They considered it a movement which private persons were perfectly free to follow and encourage." But here every old-fashioned Anglo-Indian officer (with some noble exceptions) fancies he will curry favour with the powers that be by decrying the Congress and all its works. One signal proof that the Congress is a genuine expression of native opinion—of truly loyal native opinion—and not the work of agitators, is that many of the delegates have to travel thousands of miles, and to set aside caste, to attend the Congress meetings. India reads Adam Smith and Stuart Mill, and is beginning to be moved by the same political aspirations which have made England what she is, and it would be wise to allow and encourage these aspirations to move in loyal and constitutional paths and not attempt to damp them by the very infantine and transparent diplomacy of Lord Cross and his cynical, pushing, but totally unsympathetic representative in the Commons, qualities which in my opinion, unfit him for the duties he is called upon to fill towards our progressive but sensitive fellow subjects in India.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Charles E. Schwann.

Endcliffe, Eastbourne, August 8.

SIR E. W. WATKIN, M. P., AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir,—At a time when anxiety exists with regard to scarcity in India, may I contribute a word or two on the all important question of continuity of railway gauge ?

On this subject I addressed a question to the Under-Secretary for India in the House some weeks back, and I was informed that the noble lord the Chief Secretary was perfectly aware of the importance of continuity of gauge and was in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

The facts are very simple, and are these :—

In Kattiawar there are 334 miles (open) of metre-gauge railway, which have cost one-and-a-quarter million sterling.

In Rajputana and Central India there are 2,008 miles of metre-gauge railway, costing 11 millions sterling.

In Oudh there are 278 miles of metre-gauge railway, costing £800,000.

In Bengal there are 1,145 miles of metre-gauge railway, costing six-and-a-half millions sterling.

These four represent so many distinct unconnected groups.

They have been built at various times, during the last 15 or 18 years.

Their cost represents a total outlay of 20 millions sterling.

Why should they continue disconnected ? The remedy is the cheap mixture of gauges, the narrow inside the broad.

The Kattiawar group belong to native States and are worked under the control of the States interested.

To connect this group with the Rajputana group (seven-eights of which are worked by the Bombay and Baroda Company,) only requires the laying of a third rail over the broad gauge between Tiramjan and Wudwan, a distance of about 39 miles.

Similarly the Rajputana group can be connected with the Oudh group by laying a third rail over the broad-gauge, Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway, between Lucknow and Cawnpore, a distance of 45 miles.

The laying of a third rail for about 39 miles further over the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway would enable through connection between all three of the groups of metre-gauge railway in Kattiawar, Rajputana, and Central India and Oudh with the Bengal group (the greater part of which is worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, *via* Byram Ghat, on the Gogra river.

At present all through traffic between the various districts served by these distinct groups of metre-gauge railways has to be repeatedly transhipped where the breaks of gauge occur.

These breaks can be avoided and the whole can be linked up into a continuously efficient system by the addition (at a cost of about £200,000) of about 120 miles of metre-gauge rail inside the existing tracks and on the sleepers of the broad-gauge systems.

Such a measure would increase enormously the effective value, both to Government and to all others interested, of the 3,765 miles of now disconnected metre-gauge railway already built and in operation.

The extent of country served by the metre-gauge railways referred to represents 400,000 square miles in Northern India, in which no broad-gauge railway exists.

With these facts laid before you, I believe I am correct in stating that four important breaks exist, that the narrow-gauge system alluded to can be coupled up at a cost of £200,000, and that this small expenditure is, to my somewhat practical experience, very likely to be repaid in money in the first year of operation, and is certain in times of famine, war, and other pressure to add vastly to the transit-capacity of the railways of India.

The work could be completed in three months.

Then why, with scarcity looming on the horizon, is not the work done out of hand?

General Trevor and Mr. T. W. Wood, of the Bombay and Baroda Railways, have been hammering at the door of the India Office for half a year, and so far, in vain.— I beg, &c.

Northenden, Aug. 10. E. W. Watkin.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB ELEVEN vs. NATIVE C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday 30th August 1891, and was won by the former by 58 runs. The bowling analysis of both the teams deserves special attention. The following is the score, &c. :—

ELPHINSTONE C CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
K S Alli, b Kothare	4	not out	0
Ebrahim Rahimtoola, run out.	0	to bat.	
F H Bode, b Jaykar	6	b Jaykar	3
D E Mody, c Nayek, b Jaykar	5	not out	24
C M Patel, run out	2	c Kirtikar, b Kothare	1
S P Servai, c Nayek, b Kothare	8	c Pilgavkar, b Jaykar	2
N R Bhaya, b Bhaya	1	b Jaykar	2
D D Pawuvala, c & b Navalkar	21	b Jaykar	2
G N Bhandare, not out	22	c Pilgavkar, b Jaykar	0
M H Vajifdar, b Kothare	1	c Agaskar, b Kothare	2
S E Reporter, b Kothare	7	run out	0
D P Banajee, b Jaykar	0	b Jaykar	4
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total..	81	Total..	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
R G Jaykar	81	4	28	4	92	12	15	5
S J Kothare	60	1	26	4	70	2	23	3
S B Nayak	5	..	14	0	..	..	..	..
R C Navalkar	25	..	9	1	20	3	1	0

NATIVE C. CLUB.

First Innings.	
A S Nayak, c Mody, b Bhaya	1
R V Agaskar, c Bode, b Reporter	7
R A Veyarkar, c Mody, b Reporter	0
R C Navalkar, b Reporter	4
L B Nayak, c and b Bhaya	0
G S Nayak, c Ebrahim, b Bhaya	0
N R Pilgavkar, s Bode, b Reporter	5
R G Jaykar, b Bhaya	0
K H Kirtikar, c Bhaya, b Reporter	1
R N Talpade, not out	0
S J Kothare, b Reporter	0
S B Nayak, absent.	
Extras	5
Total	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N R Bhaya	50	6	7	4
S E Reporter	49	5	11	6

HINDU C. CLUB vs. LIBERAL C. CLUB.

A cricket match was played between the Hindu C. Club and the Liberal C. Club on the Esplanade on Sunday, and the game terminated in a win for the former by 49 runs, according to the result of the first innings. Appended are the full scores:—

HINDU C. CLUB.

Kirtikar, c Setna, b Talyarkhan	17
Bhatia, c Masani, b Talyarkhan	1
Mathooradas, not out	45
Moduck, run out	7
Manoo, c Karanjia, b Setna	7
Patkar, b Setna	6
Chamare, b Khambata	9
Rao c Affinwala, b Doctor	13
Shroff, not out	4
Desai	To bat
Moolji	
Extras	11
Total	120

LIBERAL C. CLUB.

B Daroowala, s b Patkar	12
B Karanjia, b Patkar	1
S Bode, run out	5
Affinwala, b Patkar	0
Talyarkhan, c and b Dasai	7
Doctor, s and b Dasai	7
Khambhata, b Dasai	1
D Karanjia, run out	2
Moolla, b Patkar	12
Masani, b Patkar	18
M Setna, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	71

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS C. C.

This match was played on the ground of the former team, and resulted, as will be seen from the scores appended, in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. by seven wickets and eight runs. For the Terminus, Knight and Morton got into double figures, and Coombs and Cunningham bowled well. Rowe Mackison and Whitehead Sharp, Boileau and Allen did good service for the home team.

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A R Sharp, b Coombs	3	b Cunningham	10
A G Roberts, b Cunningham	2		
H Rowe, c Knight, b Coombs	16		
R W Boileau, c Ryan, b Coombs	0	c Knight, b Cunningham	13
J E P White, b Coombs	1	c Blewitt, b Cunningham	5
A E Tittle, c Brady, b Cunningham	3		
J H MacCarthy, b Coombs	5		
W Mackison, b Cunningham	12	not out	3
G Whitehead, not out	10		
J Allen, b Coombs	4	b Coombs	2
R Laxton, c Brady, b Coombs	0		
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total..	60	Total..	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Allen J	40	10	3	5	65	31	3	3
Boileau, R W	39	18	3	5	60	15	5	7

G. I. P. RY. VICTORIA TERMINUS C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Penny, c Roberts, b Boileau	0	c Boileau, b Allen	2
J Callaghan, c and b Allen	0	c Tittle, b Boileau	3
R Blewitt, c MacCarthy, b Boileau	0	b Boileau	0
C Howard, c Sharp, b Allen	0	b Boileau	9
H Knight, b Boileau	2	Self out	15
G Brady, b Allen	2	b Boileau	1
W P Ryan, b Boileau	0	b Boileau	1
B Wilson, c Sharp, b Allen	5	b Boileau	0
J Morton, not out	11	b Boileau	3
W Coombs, b Allen	0	not out	5
H Cuningham, c Allen., b Boileau	8	l-b-w	7
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total..	32	Total..	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Cunningham	71	27	4	3	30	23	0	3
Coombs	70	29	2	7	30	10	2	1

MILITARY MEDICAL CRICKET CLUB vs. ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A match was played between the above teams on the Esplanade on Saturday resulting in an easy win for the former. For the Military Medical the batting of W. Parrott 35, and C. Kelly 20 was exceptionally good, both players treating the bowlers with indifference. The bowling of W. Parrott and R. McKinnon was almost unplayable. Their first innings closed for 81. For the St. Peter's High School C. Barrett 22, W. Andeen 18, G. Clarke 15, and E. Baird 10, batted remarkably well. Also the bowling of W. Andeen and A. Correa was very effective. Their innings closed at 51. The Military Medical going in a second time scored 53 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, (W. Parrott 21 and C. Kelly 24, chiefly contributing to the score,) after which they closed their innings, being 83 runs ahead. The School played up pluckily and succeeded in running up 64 runs, the result being their defeat by 7 wickets and 19 runs.

In spite of the advice "Do nothing hastily but catching fleas," quick work can be done well if you use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap, Try it.—Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Indian Engineering says :—We have often suggested in these columns the creation of the appointment of City Architect for Calcutta, and other large centres of wealth and population in India. There should be a City Architect just as much as a City Engineer, as is the case in almost every city in Europe, which has been found to be necessary from an experience of many years. The idea has been revived in Bombay in connection with the proposed Municipal Building By-laws; and we consider the period opportune to press for legislative action in the matter, as much from considerations of public safety as those of public health and public taste.

The India Office authorities contemplate making search among the achieves at Lisbon for documents and records which will throw light on the period of the Portuguese ascendency in India—a period which is very meagrely represented by such documents as came into the hands of the East India Company and have been since preserved. There is understood to be a good deal of material among the State Papers at Lisbon for the earlier history of European domination in India, and the head of the Record Department at the India Office is to visit Lisbon shortly for the purpose of examining and making copies of the more important documents bearing on the subject.

Mr. Edward Arnold has been appointed publisher to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Rohilla brings to Bombay £20,000 in gold coin, £5,000 in bar gold, and £10,000 in bar silver.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George White, V.C., has been granted a Distinguished Service Reward, in recognition of his services in Burma.

Lt.-Col. J. F. Brough, R.A., on transfer from a command of Royal Artillery at Jhansi, is appointed to the command of the Riding Establishment and Depot, R.H.A., Woolwich.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 12th instant says :—We are enabled to announce that the statements which have been published associating the name of Prince George of Wales with the command of the Osborne are absolutely devoid of foundation. There has never been any idea of Prince George being appointed to the Royal yacht. It is perfectly true that his Royal Highness is anxious to see active service, and there is no reason to doubt that his wish will in due time be gratified. The report that the Prince intends to apply for prolonged leave of absence for a tour in India is also erroneous.

Senhor Pedro Carvalho has been officially nominated Governor of the Bank of Portugal.

The *Empress*, in its issue of August 16th, gives a portrait and sketch of the late Sir Henry Morland also portraits of the Parsee girls who lost their lives, at the clock tower.

There is no truth, says a contemporary, in the rumour, which has obtained some currency in Calcutta and Bombay, to the effect that Dr. Pollen's book "Rhymes from the Russian" has been stopped by the Custom House authorities. Some delay on the part of the publishers in forwarding the book from home constitutes the sole foundation for the rumour.

The death is recorded at Kodaikanal on Saturday of the Right Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the retired Bishop of Tinnevelly. Known in Southern India for the missionary labours of a long lifetime, he had attained a wider reputation as a scholar by his great work, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages*, which may be said to have opened the study of that family of tongues to European philologists.

At Lewes Assizes, on August 7, Justice Hawkins passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on John Rotherford Smith, said to be formerly an officer in the Black Watch, for sending threatening letters to Mrs. Euphemia Williams, a married woman, residing with her husband at Buxted. In the letters prisoner stated that unless she paid him a considerable amount of money he would make certain disagreeable disclosures. The judge characterised the offence as a heinous crime committed in a most cowardly way.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, Lord Salisbury, in reply to Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who had approached him with a view to the resumption of negotiations regarding the evacuation of Egypt, said he could not at present enter upon the question owing to the Parliamentary recess. It was arranged that the discussion should be put off until the end of October, when Ministers will have returned to town from their holidays. The telegram conveying this informatien refers to the "resumption of the negotiations regarding the evacuation of Egypt, which were begun in 1887, through Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, when the latter was British Ambassador at Constantinople." But Sir Henry was never "British Ambassador at Constantinople," and the negotiations were already going on, when, *en route* to Cairo, Sir Henry passed a few weeks at Constantinople in the autumn of 1885.

The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, have been admitted diplomates in public health by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, *viz.* :—Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Bombay Medical College and University College Hospital; George Pires, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Bombay Medical College and University College Hospital.

The following announcements appeared in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 7 and 11 :—Harry Lionel Churchill, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces on the South of the Caspian Sea and the North-East of Persia; and Walter Borthwick Cracknall, Esq., and Ernest Berkeley, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consuls at Zanzibar. Aug. 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Richard Preece, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Ispahan. 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.—Lt. Gen. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., to be Honorary Colonel.

In the Divorce Court, on Aug. 11, a decree nisi was granted in the case of "Welman *vs.* Welman," which was for a divorce by reason of the bigamy and adultery of her husband. The parties were married in November, 1874, in India, the respondent at that time being a major in the army. There were four children of the marriage. Owing to a complaint against the respondent with reference to his conduct with one of the servants, a deed of separation was drawn up in 1885. In the following year the respondent left for Australia, and in June, 1887, he there married a young lady name Clements. He left her some short time after in consequence of an accusation against him with reference to his intimacy with another woman. He then returned to London, and the present proceedings were instituted.

A Hindoo philosopher has just been caught in Chicago. It was a hot evening, and he was taking a suburban stroll in tropical costume—to wit, six yards of linen girt about the waist, with ends falling to the knees, and a linen shirt "cut very decollete." The shocked Chicagoans sent for the police to arrest "a crazy coloured man, half naked." The police-lieutenant on investigation found the eccentric coloured gentleman to be a resident of Bombay—"Noiayan" by name. He produced a number of letters from British officials showing that he was a philosopher of more than ordinary erudition, and a Christian philantropist to boot. He is travelling in America in order more effectually to equip his mind, the matter in which his powers are chiefly exercised just now being the amelioration of the condition of women in his native land. The police-lieutenant apologised to Noiayan for the arrest and let him go, but at the same time gently suggested the addition to his wardrobe of articles prescribed by American prejudice if not by Oriental philosophy.

The officers of the United States warship Pensacola—which arrived at San Francisco from the coast of Chili on Aug. 6—say President Balmaceda is flooding the country with paper, and that a sovereign is worth 15dols. in Valparaiso. The Congressional Party, on the other hand, have plenty of money.

The Chilian Congressionalist Party have sent to every member of the United States Congress a statement of the cause they represent, having determined to appeal from the Government to the people respecting their right to be recognised as belligerents.

The chief banking house of Trieste, that of Morpurgo Parente, the chief partner in which is the President of the Austrian-Lloyd, suspended payment on Aug. 11. The liabilities, it is stated, amount to seven million florins. The Rothschilds, of Paris, undertake the liquidation.

In consequence of the chronic state of disorder and the insecurity of the Christian population of Crete, the Greek Government is said to have called the attention of the Porte to the desirability of re-establishing order in the island by restoring to it the privileges of which it was deprived in 1889.

The *Gaulois* says a high French official predicted some time since that the English would prevent at any cost M. Crampel reaching Lake Tchad. "The fact that the exploror's death was announced in the English papers two months ago is proof that his death was plotted."

Another outbreak of influenza has occurred at Moscow, where the seizures number about 500 daily.

At the banquet in Moscow to the officers of the French Squadron, Admiral Gervais proposed a toast "To the noble Russian people and their Czar." Subsequently, in thanking the company for the toast to France, he said that country was strong by possessing the friendship of a great monarch. The speech of General Tchernaieff at the banquet in Moscow, a speech which (says the *Times*' correspondent, moved Admiral Gervais to tears, ran as follows :—"I have grown up amid the sounds of drums, since my childhood my ears have been filled with the thunder of cannon, and as a consequence my speech may be somewhat marked with the impress of war. I remember well the struggle before Sebastopol; that was no war in the proper sense of the word, but a campaign of honour. It could not cool our military honour. It could not cool our natural sympathies. With my own eyes I saw French and Russian officers fraternising with one another during the armistices. Their mutual sympathies have endured to the present day, and when in France the call resounds "Formez vos Bataillons," it will find in Russia a joyful echo. I propose a toast which will find a ready welcome, not only in Moscow, but also in every part of Russia, I drink to the valiant people of France, their army, and their fleet."

An official telegram from M. de Brazza, Governor of the French Congo, announces that the French explorer, M. Crampel, and his escort were on April 9 murdered by the natives of a district lying between Oubanghi and Baghirmi. The persons who accompanied M. Crampel were M. Biscarrat, a Frenchman, an Arab interpreter, and two Senegalese Sepoys. The rearguard, commanded by M. Nebout, beat a retreat, and reached the French post of Bangui, whence it was conveyed on board a gunboat to Brazzaville, arriving there on July 16. The sad news (says the *Daily News*' correspondent) has been received with consternation in France. The disaster which has befallen the Crampel expedition, upón which, as the *Temps* remarks, such great hopes had been founded, is a blow to the extension of French influence to the north of the Congo possessions. Its object, above everything a political one, was to connect, by means of paper annexations, the French Congo with Lake Chad, and thus secure a route over French territory from the Congo to Algiers. Another result of these annexations would be to cut off England and Germany from any further progress towards the interior, and enable France slowly, and without fear of intruders, to gradually extend her influence over the Mahomedan States between Lake Chad and the upper course of the Nile. M. Paul Crampel, who was only twenty-seven years of age, conceived this plan in 1887, on his return from a journey of exploration in the French Congo. It was taken up with enthusiasm by the press, and in a short space of time a large fund was subscribed for the expedition.

An imperial ukase has been issued in St. Petersburg forbidding the export of rye, rye meal, and every kind of bran from the Russian ports in the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, or over the western frontier, this measure to come into force on the 27th instant. At the same time directions are given for other measures which bear testimony (the *Times*' correspondent says) to the pressing character of the needs of the people in the distressed districts. The railway freight rates for the grain consigned to the provinces which are in need have been compulsorily reduced; and the Minister of the Interior is authorised to adopt any further steps that he may deem expedient to facilitate the moving of corn from those parts where there is a superfluity to those where there is a scarcity. Furthermore, the officials of the Department of Agriculture are empowered to buy grain at current prices both for sowing and for the sustenance of the inhabitants where this is necessary; and the keepers of the Crown woods and forests in the twenty inland provinces have received orders to let the distressed inhabitants have firewood for nothing. In order to provide the stricken people with relief extensive works, such as country roads, new public buildings, and the like are to be set on foot, and the sum of 15,000,000 roubles has been assigned for this purpose. A like amount, according to the *Novosti*, has been granted for the purchase of grain for food or sowing.

The fixing of the new cable between Bacton, near Lowestoft, and Emden, at the mouth of the Ems, has just been completed by the cable ship Faraday. The first telegrams over the new wire were despatched to the Emperor William and to Queen Victoria. The line works with complete success.

A St. Petersburg correspondent "hears on good authority that the anthusiasm for France and an alliance with that country is not shared by the highest circles in the Government, and that the members of the Imperial Family did not give the French such a cordial reception as is generally supposed; moreover, that the Czar, on the arrival of the French fleet, drank to the health of 'M. Carnot, President of the French Republic,' and not to 'The President of the Republic,' as has been stated in the Press, which is a distinction with a difference." The correspondent also "learns from the same source that Admiral Gervais really did bring with him a written proposition of an alliance between the two countries, and that this proceeding did not meet with the Czar's sympathy. From the above it is apparent that the ideas of Prince Mitchersky are more in harmony with the policy of the Government than those of the *Svist* and *Novosti*, which, to a great extent, represent the sympathies and opinions of the people and the military and commercial classes."

The Zimbabye ruins in South Africa, which are being explored by Mr. Bent, are (says the *Times*' correspondent) reported to be the most remarkable in the world. The walled enclosure, 260 yards round, containing many phallic emblems, is regarded as being a phallic temple. The walls in some places are 16 ft. thick and 40 ft. high. Two attempts have been made to open the large tower, which is solid, and shows no opening at the top. There are ruins on a hill close by of the same age and style. These consist of numerous walls and steps, arches, and walled-up caves. There are indications that persons occupied these caves. The original builders were probably Phœnician Arabs. The natives have found a phallic altar sculptured with birds and large bowls and with a frieze representing a hunting scene. There are four quaggas at which a man is throwing a dart while holding a dog in a leash. Behind are two elephants. Some blue and green Persian pottery and a copper blade plated with gold have also been found; but no inscriptions. Mr. Bent remains a few weeks longer, hoping to discover who built the ruins.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The International Congress of Hygiene was successfully inaugurated Monday, August 10, in St James's Hall, by H. R. H. the Prince af Wales, who is president of the Association. Apologies for the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and others were duly offered. Delegates from every civilised country, said Sir Douglas Galton, were present to-day; and it was a noteworthy point, he added, that the Delegates from the British colonies and India were conspicuous by their numbers, whereat the audience cheered lustily. Upwards of seventy Delegates came from India alone.

ADDRESS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales delivered address an as President of the Congress. He said :—Sir Douglas Galton and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to open the proceedings of this Congress, and to offer a hearty greeting to all its members, especially to those whom it has induced to come from distant countries. Many as have been the meetings for good purposes over which it has been my good fortune to preside, there has very rarely, if ever, been one of which the object has been approved by a greater weight of authority. The importance of our Congress is proved, not only by the large number of members who have assembled here to-day, but by the names of those who are on the list of its officers, both honorary and active. Under the Queen's patronage, this list includes, together with several members of my family, some of the principal members of her Majesty's Government, the presidents of nearly all the medical corporations, representatives of the universities, and of the chief medical and scientific societies in the United Kingdom, Delegates from nearly every great country in the world, and from all our sanitary institutions and medical schools, many official representatives of our colonies and India, the Lold Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London, the masters of several of the City Companies, and a great majority of those who, here or elsewhere, have gained the highest renown in the study of public health or of the sciences most nearly allied to it. All these approve of the design of the Congress, and they may well do so, for in so far as its object can be fulfilled, it will everywhere bring good to all classes of society. (Cheers.) As one looks through our programme, it is impossible not to feel distress, and even horror, at the multitude of dangers to health in the midst of which we have to live. Some of them appear at present to be inevitable, but the great majority may certainly with due care be averted. I cannot pretend to be able to judge but of a few of these dangers, but I would take as examples those to which my attention was especially drawn when I was a member of the Royal Commission on the dwellings of th working classes. (Cheers.) I learned much there of the dangers to health which may be ascribed to the constant increase, of our great manufactories and to other industries from which especially come the overcrowding of our towns, the building of huge factories, the populations of our atmosphere, the accumulations of refuse, the fouling of rivers, the impurities of earth and air and water. (Cheers.) I learned not only these dangers, but the immense difficulty of increasing, or even maintaining, our activity in all branches of trade without incurring heavy risks to health, more particularly in our chief centres of population. The task of averting them might have appeared hopeless, but I have rejoiced to see how much has already been done in diminishing them, and to observe how our registers bear witness to the decreasing mortality in our large towns—(hear, hear)—to the increasing average length of life in the whole population—(hear, hear)—and to many facts proving the good influence of our sanitary institutions. But on them I do not now propose to dwell. I will only conclude from them that the good already done, and the constantly increasing knowledge of the whole subject, may make us sure that much more good may still be attained, and that neither this nor any other nation should be content until prosperity in business and all other things desirable for the national welfare are made consistent with national good health. (Cheers.) How the many dangers which our programme indicates may best be dealt with will, of course, be discussed in the several sections. It will be no trivial work if their sources and probable remedies can be clearly pointed out, and especially if this can be done, as in a Congress such as this it should be, in a strictly scientific manner, calmly and dispassionately, without any reference to either general or municipal politics, or for any other purpose than the promotion of health. (Cheers.) It is only on conviction such as may thus be produced that the appointed sanitary authorities can compel the changes necessary to be made, for such changes are almost always inconvenient or injurious to some, and might even seem unjust to them, unless it be made quite clear that they would be very beneficial to the community. (Hear, hear.) But my hope is that the work of this Congress may not be limited to the influence which it may exercise on sanitary authorities. It will have a still better influence if it will teach all people, in all classes of society, how much every one may do for the improvement of the sanitary conditions among which he has to live. I say distinctly "all classes," for although the heaviest penalties of insanitary arrangements fall on the poor, who are themselves least able to prevent or bear them, yet no class is free from their dangers or sufficiently careful to avert them. (Hear, hear.) Where could one find a family which has not, in some of its members, suffered from typhoid fever, or diphtheria, or others of those illnesses which are especially called "preventable diseases"? Where is there a family in which it might not be asked, "if preventable, why not prevented"? (Cheers.) I would add that the questions before the Congress, and in which all should take personal interest, do not relate only to the prevention of death or of serious diseases, but to the maintenance of the conditions in which the greatest working power may be sustained. In this I include both mental and bodily power; for the highest possible prosperity must be when men and women of all classes, rich and poor alike, can safely do such good and useful work as they are fit for, and for which they are responsible to those among whom they live. To this end it is essential that they should enjoy the best possible health and vigour, and to obtain these it is necessary that everything possible should be done for the promotion and maintenance of the national health. Such, then, is to be your work; let me say our work, for though I cannot further contribute to the proceedings of the Congress, I shall watch them with much interest, and shall always strive to promote whatever may be here plainly shown to be useful for the public health. (Loud cheers.)

THE TROPICAL HIGHLANDS AND EUROPEANS.

In the Demographic section on Wednesday 12 ultimo Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, K.C.I E., read a paper on the suitability of tropical highlands for European settlements, of which the following is an abstract :—The value of life in a tropical climate is less than the value of life in a temperate climate. Reasons.—The modifications produced in the system of the European by a tropical climate are in some degree hereditary. But elevation renders tropical regions bearable by Europeans which would otherwise be uninhabitable by them. Most tropical elevations have peculiarities of climate. Yet, short of the snow line, the climate is still more or less tropical. Also, as ascent is made, the density of the air, is diminished. As a consequence, many persons experience unpleasant effects at a comparatively slight elevation. Neither are tropical elevations altogether free from the diseases of the lowlands. Fluctuations of physiological phenomena are the characteristics according to the seasons. The temperate climate of elevation will not supply the place of the temperate climate of latitude. Different races in different climates become eventually the type of that race which conforms best to environment. A European may live long on a tropical elevation, provided he does not labour in the sun. But all experience and reasoning is against his founding a pure European family. Under precisely similar circumstances of climate, men, by reason of their different temperaments and constitutions, suffer in varying degrees. Fitness or otherwise for a tropical climate should be considered more than is often the case before Europeans go there.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

In the "Demography" division, which met under the presidency of Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., in the theatre of the Royal School of Mines, Mr. Holt S. Hallett, C.E., read the first paper, which was on Indian factory legislation. In the course of his paper he said.—In the census of 1881 one-twelfth of the population of India were classed as "workers" in various materials. Of these more than 8,000,000 were distinguished as females, and nearly 13,000,000 as males. In the British Isles such workers are protected, so far as females and young males are concerned, from the exactions of their employers by our factory and workshop legislation. In India however, where the patient endurance of the people surpasses imagination, and the sweater is master of the situation, protective legislation is refused to the great bulk of the working classes. Barely 50,000 women and children out of the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 women and children employed in industrial pursuits have been brought within the scope of the recently enacted India Factory Act. Under the India Factory Act all workers of both sexes and all ages who are engaged in the following works are excluded from protection :—(1.) Factories employingl ess than fifty hands, with exceptions which may be made by local Governments for factories employing not less than twenty hands. (2.) Factories working not less than four months in the year, which include most of the cotton presses and ginning factories. (3.) Factories on indigo, tea, and coffee plantations. (4.) Workshops. Owing to workshops not having been brought under regulation, children of any age, from babies in arms upwards, may be employed in them for any number of hours in the day or night, and under most unsanitary conditions, The condition of the minor factories is even worse than that of the workshops, because danger from unguarded machinery and untrained enginemen is added to the general unsanitary condition of the premises. No less than 132·4 per thousand factory workers of twelve years of age were affected with flat-foot, while at the age of eight the ratio was only 15·1 per thousand. This shows conclusively the evil effects that standing for five hours a day has upon the framework of children. Yet the India Government has sanctioned an Act which allows children of nine years of age to work standing at a machine for seven hours a day. In factories coming under the India Factory Act of 1891, lads over fourteen years of age are classed under the Act as men, and girls over the same age are classed as women. Lads and men are only so far protected by the Act that they are allowed one day's rest in seven, and in factories not working on the shift system are granted an interval of half an hour for meals at noon. Lads and men engaged in factories working on the shift system may be employed day and night for six days in the week, or 144 hours a week, without rest, and for 141 hours a week in mills using the electric or other artificial light, but not working on the shift system. Even in mills not using artificial light, men and lads are kept at work from dawn to dusk, a period of about fourteen hours a day, or eighty-four hours a week, in the hottest season of the year—double the number of hours that Mr. Roberts considered young persons under eighteen years of age could be employed in a textile factory without risk of injury to their frame and constitution. Under the Act girls and women are permitted to work eleven hours a day, or sixty-six hours a week, or nine and a half hours a week longer than they may work in textile factories in this country. In factories not working on a shift system, the period in which women's work may be taken is between 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., the same as that fixed for children, and this in face of the fact that the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 urged that "women and children should not be allowed to work before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m." Only one hour and a half is allowed for a woman's meals, and only an aggregate of half an hour for those of children. Owing to the loose limits in which work may be performed, a woman may be working twenty-two and a half hours a day on the shift system, or thirteen and a half hours a day, in a factory not working on the shift system, instead of the sanctioned eleven hours; and a child may be working fourteen and a half hours, instead of the sanctioned seven hours, without the inspector having any possible check upon or clue to their proceedings. When the law is broken, the operatives dare not tell the truth to the inspector, because they are well aware that if they did the manufacturer would turn them out of his works. The Indian Factory Act permits protected children of nine years of age to be employed without a certificate of physical fitness for forty-two hours a week, notwithstanding the enormous weight of evidence given before the Factory and Workshops Acts Commission in this country against permitting any child under ten years of age to be employed in either factories or workshops, and in face of the fact that children between eleven and fourteen years of age are, by the English Act of this session, only allowed to work twenty eight and a quarter hours a week in textile factories in this country, and no child under eleven years of age is permitted to work in any factory or workshop. To workmen and lads from fourteen years of age and upwards, under the penalty of dismissal from employment if they refuse, for fourteen hours a day, in a standing position, during the hottest time of the year, with only half an hour's interval of a few minutes for meals and rest, and one or two necessary intervals for answering the calls of nature, is a disgrace to Indian manufacturers, and calls loudly for redress by Government legislation. The same reasons that are still put forth in India against factory legislation have been urged over and over again in this country to prevent the passage of our Factory Acts, but in vain; and there are ample facts to hand to clearly indicate that the imposition of the British Factory and Workshop Acts in India would not impose the slightest obstacle to the development of the industries of that country. The Legislative Council of India is dominated by the capitalist interest. Capitalists form part and parcel of it; but the working classes are not represented on the Council, and a deaf ear is therefore turned to their claims and entreaties for protection, and to the advice of the Government of India medical officials who have urged that men should only be employed in factories for nine or ten hours a day, women for eight or nine hours, and children for five or six hours.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bahadhurji contended that the condition of the Indian labourer was not so bad as had been made out, and that, for various reasons, it was impossible for the factory laws of England to be worked in that country, the physical condition of the operatives of which, as shown in medical reports, being such as should set at rest the fears of humanitarians. Dr. Cooper (India) said, if Mr. Hallett had not overdrawn his picture, his statements would have been more effective. Certain statements were absolutely wrong; some facts had been misinterpreted, while others had some foundation in fact. The Indian Government was on the spot, it was actuated by the best feelings, and should be allowed to do as it thought best. Dr. H. Cooke, late of the Medical College at Bombay, followed on the same side, and said the Indian operatives were not the down-trodden work-extracted slaves which Mr. Hallett had depicted. It might be the pace that killed in England, but it was certainly not so in India. Dr. Albert Leffingwell (U.S A.) said he had seen the operatives at Bombay, and a more hopeless lot of slaves he never witnessed.—Dr. Nowroji Wadia said that before judging them and making sensational statements, Mr. Hallett should visit India and examine into the factory system. He would then see that they were not so black as they had been painted. Mr. Hallett, in reply, asked whether they called it humane to work little children from seven to ten years of age as long as men. The Commissioners in their report stated that the children had been worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, and he believed the Commissioners in preference to paid advocates sent over from India. ("Oh!" "Oh!") Dr. Bahardhurji indignantly denied that he was a paid advocate; and Drs. Cooper and Wadia also objected to the remark. Mr. Hallett said he would accept the disclaimer, and apologise for his remark. He was glad that such was not the case. He contended that those who made a careful study of the reports and other returns could not pick any holes in the paper he had read.

SPECIAL INDIAN MEETING.

SANITARY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

A special meeting of the Congress for the consideration of questions relating to hygiene and demography in India was held in the theatre of London University on the 13th ultimo, Sir M.E. Grant-Duff, G.C.S.I., late Governor of Madras, in the chair. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and among those present were Sir Owen Burne, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir William Wedderburn, Surgeon-General Cunningham, Mr. T. Thornton, General Carnell, General Short, and Surgeon-General Cooke.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that in Indian hygienic questions, which touched so closely the private life of the people, they had the greatest difficulty in doing anything of an effective character, unless they had public opinion on their side, and could get the real feeling of the people with them. Generations must pass before they could arrive at a satisfactory state of things, but in the words of a modern writer, those who were ever striving to exert themselves were those only who would gain their end.

Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore, K.C.I.E., lately attached to the Bombay Government, then read a lengthy paper on "Sanitary progress in India," tracing the various steps which had been taken since the appointment in 1863 of a Royal Commission into the condition of the Indian Army. As a result of the steps, the death-rate of the Indian Army had been reduced from 69 to less than 14. The European residents were so healthy that the best insurances would issue policies to them without exacting extra premium; and although the system of registration was still very defective, the official reports of recent years showed an average death-rate among the natives was 26·67 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 35 or more a few years since. Many diseases were diminishing, some had been exterminated, and, while they could not show a great reduction in mortality all over the Peninsula, there was no doubt by statistics they could show a large reduction in mortality, and of the prevalence of disease in these large towns and cities where sanitation had made the greatest progress. To those who thought more should be done, he pointed out the difficulties in the way, and argued in favour of increased of power sanitary officials in India with representation on the Legislative Council. Referring to the prevalence of certain diseases, he had no hesitation in saying that the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act in India would do more harm than sanitation could counterbalance.

Surgeon-Major T. Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, Delegate for Rajputana, read a paper on "The progress of sanitation and preventive medicine in India," in the course of which he said: :—A by no means flattering picture has been drawn of the unsanitary condition of British India, and it has been shown how formidable the difficulties are which attend any efforts to improve it, but on turning to the Native States, it will be seen that we are compelled to use yet darker colours in depicting the unsanitary horrors which everywhere abound, and that we have to point out that even still greater troubles beset the path of the sanitarian in those important portions of the Empire. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task, it has been proved that much has been done in British India to mitigate the evils which exist, and I think I am justified in claiming that a somewhat similar success has been achieved in the native States, and that if we proceed, slowly and cautiously, carrying the people with us, we may with confidence hope for still greater results in the future.

After describing the well-know conditions of Indian villages, Surgeon-Major Hendley proceeded :—

There remain for description innumerable difficulties attendant upon the prejudices and conservative habits of the people, which are too often, unfortunately, on the wrong side. There is, in the first place, in the ordinary Indian mind an utter disbelief in any but ceremonial cleanliness. For example, a Hindu may not eat from the hands of a man of a different caste from himself, unless (as in the case of the Nai or barber for the Rajput) that caste is permitted by custom to cook for him, but he will partake without question of food that has been well mixed up in a great iron pot by the rough, uncleansed feet of a bhai or caste-fellow, or pass a cigar from mouth to mouth. In the village feasts in many parts of Rajputana, especially among the Mhairs and Meenas, filthy proceedings of the kind have often been observed. I am afraid it is little better among men of higher degree. I believe that the parshad, or holy food, of which all castes may partake at certain sacred places, is not prepared in a much more refined fashion. There are innumerable dirty habits which I need not further describe. Again, there is the family system of living in conjoint households, which brings a great many people together into such intimate relations as must promote insanitation, the accumulation of filth, immorality and indelicacy, mainly on account of the rigid observance of the laws of purification, which are in brief those of the old Mosaic code as laid down in certain chapters of the book of Leviticus. The sanitarian has to contend with vested interests, particularly of owners of property, of agriculturists, and of sweepers. The expense of re-arranging town habitations to meet modern sanitary requirements would be enormous, so also the construction of drains in villages. No doubt the State would help in many such projects, but progress must of necessity be very gradual in this direction. The native agriculturist opposes all improvements which cost money or give him trouble. A true sanitary reform is the extension of forests, with the provision of cheap fuel. Here however the agriculturist gives further trouble by demanding why his grazing rights are restricted, as they necessarily are, by forest reservation. On every hand fresh difficulties spring up. In carrying out important sanitary projects, we must be very careful how we proceed, as failure on a large scale alarms the people and hinders progress. It is in vaccination, perhaps, that our greatest trials have arisen. Ignorance and prejudice have attributed deaths from disease to the operation itself; our objects have been misrepresented; it has been stated that we are in search of the Imam Mehdi of the Mussulmans, who is said to have milk in his veins; or of the Kalki Avatara of Vishnu, who bears marks which doctors would recognise, either of which powerful beings would put an end to British rule. Advance has been made in the condition of the goals of native States. I wish I could speak favourably of the progress of sanitation in our villages. So far little or nothing has been done, and for the reasons I have clearly indicated, yet I am sure it will be dangerous to use pressure. We must proceed slowly and with great tact, and always on the same lines, so that the evils attending change of officials may be minimised as much as possible. It will be neither wise nor safe to press upon the people of India elaborate and difficult systems which require, to insure success, heavy outlay, great care and, in case of failure, punitive measures and undue interference with the liberty of the subject. The peasant must not be worried by those who desire to retain his affection and with it permanency of rule in India. In the attempt to improve, we must work on those lines which have been proved by survival and experience to be the most fit. These will be found, as I have already indicated, in most native States to be, in addition to the spread of knowledge by sanitary teaching in schools and such like measures, the employment of hereditary sweepers to remove and place upon the soil for tillage the excreta of the towns and in villages the more strict observances of the old Jewish law, which ordained that all that was insanitary should be done beyond the camp. The key to rural sanitation is the breaking up of villages, as far as possible, into isolated households and farmsteads; but cities must be specially and scientifically dealt with. Above all, we must beware how we apply accidental methods, with their constant progress and extreme changeableness, to the East, where the greatest tribute to a good ruler's name always was that in his time land had rest. The native princes and their advisers, before whom the subject has been kept in the greatest prominence by the Foreign Department of the Indian Government, have done far more than any one could have dreamed of twenty years ago, and officials—whether political, medical, European, or native—have shown an amount of zeal and energy which has been truly remarkable.

ENTERIC FEVER AMONGST THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

In Section VIII papers were read on "Enteric Fever in the European Army in India; its Etiology and Prevention," by Professor J. Lane Notter, of Netley, on "Enteric Fever amongst Troops on Active Service" by Surgeon A. M. Davies, of Netley; on "Camp Fevers: their Origin and Spread," by Dr. J. E. Squire, of London; on "Prophylaxie de la Fievre Typhoide dans l'Armee Francaise," by Dr. Schneider; and on "Considerations sur l'age que convenient meme au Service Militaire," by Dr. Etienne Dunetresco, of Bucharest. Dr. J. Lane Notter said enteric fever knew no geographical limit, and its universality made it one of peculiar interest to army medical officers. In spite of sanitary improvements the disease had increased in India, and the mortality was growing greater each year. The causes of the disease were polluted water, aided by the condition of the soil, high temperature, and humidity. The cleansing of the soil, which had been polluted for ages, seemed almost an impossibility; but a pure water-supply ought to be within their reach, and this, with the careful removal and disposal of sewage, seemed the only means at present to combat the disease in India.

THE DELEGATES AT OSBORNE.

Some sixty members of the Hygiene Congress visited Osborne House on an invitation of the Queen. Among them were—Dr. Simpson, Sanitary Officer at Calcutta; Muncherjee Bhownagree, C.I.S., Member of the Bhavnagar Judicial Council, Delegate of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar; Dr. Parasana Kimar Ray, Professor at the Presidency College, delegated by the Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University; representing Ceylon, Dr. Solomon Fernando, Delegate of the Government of Ceylon and of the Medical College; and representing Japan, Dr. Shimpei Gotoh, Official Expert in the Ministry of the Interior, Tokio, delegated by the Government of Japan. The visitors crossed the Solent in her Majesty's yacht Albert to East Cowes.: thence they were conveyed in fifteen carriages to the Palace, where they were received by General Sir Henry Ponsonby and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng. The guests took luncheon in the large room of the new wing, and were welcomed to Osborne by Major-General Sir John Cowell, the Master of the Household, on behalf the Queen. Subsequently they inspected the grounds, remaining till between four and five o'clock, when they drove back to Trinity Pier, and left the Isle of Wight in the Alberta for the mainland.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service, who have just left the Army Medical School at Netley, have been posted to Presidencies as under:—

No.	Name.	Presidency.	No.	Name.	Presidency.
1.	F H Burton-Brown	Bengal	12.	H S Wood	Bengal.
2.	B H Deare	"	13.	T W Irvine	Bombay.
3.	B C Oldham	"	14.	J Entrican	Madras.
4.	R Bird	"	15.	W G Pridmore	"
5.	S B Smith	"	16.	C Donovan	"
6.	W Henvey	"	17.	J Penny	"
7.	J S S Lumsden	"	18.	A T Brown	"
8.	G H Frost	"	19.	D H MD Graves	"
9.	E Wilkinson	"	20.	S A C Dallas	"
10.	G F W Ewens	"	21.	C H L Palk	"
11.	C Duer	"			

Sir Frank Lascelles, who has arrived in England from Bucharest, has been granted two months' leave, and he will not start for Persia until the beginning of October.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA ! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

HOME NOTES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Again, writes the *Manchester Courier*, the report is being persistently circulated in military circles, which certainly should be well informed, that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts when that distinguished officer completes his seven years' service as Indian Commander-in-Chief. As a fact, there is a considerable section of Indian military men who would be glad to welcome the Duke to that position. There still exists in India, and more particularly in Bengal and Bombay, a keen recollection of the geniality, courtesy, and ability of the Prince. There is, too, a disposition at the War Office to express in some practical manner the keen official satisfaction with the Duke's administration of the Southern Military district, and with the earnestness with which he has devoted his attention to the question of the Southern Coast defences. There is also believed to be a predisposition at the India Office in favour of the appointment. To the Oriental mind of the Indian potentates, the Duke would, by reason of his royal rank, appear to give an added personal significance to our Indian administration. After all, the Duke is not a young man. He is 41, and dowered with a sense of responsibility that fits him for such a position. I believe that in November, 1892, we shall see him vested with the supreme command of our Indian forces.

The census in India appears to be a very doubtful piece of statistical substantiality, writes the *Leeds Mercury*. According to Sir Alfred Lyall, who has been lecturing at Cambridge on "Natural Religion in India," there is such a thing in our dependency as including household gods in the schedule filled up by the householder. An occurrence of this startling kind is noticed as occurring last year. Sir Alfred Lyall says:—"I noticed in an Indian newspaper of March last that one Hindu householder filled up his schedule by returning as head of the family his household deity, whose profession he described as subsistence on an endowment, while the question whether the divine personage was or was not literate was somewhat indirectly answered by entering him as omniscient."

The *Echo*, anticipating events, remarks that the Indian mails are to be despatched *via* Salonica, which it says will be unwelcome news to the French and Italian railway companies and a severe blow to Brindisi, which owed its importance solely to the transit of the mails. Henceforth, people whose lot is cast in the Far East will make acquaintance with Belgium, Austria, and the Balkan Peninsula *en route*, and the city to whose people the earliest of the Pauline epistles was addressed will be brought into contact with the West. There will be a saving of 116 miles in the sea passage, and our brothers and cousins bound the East will miss the Alps to make the acquaintance of the tender lilac peaks of Olympus, crowning the tremendous precipices shrouded in a purple haze which bound the western shore of the Thermiac Gulf.

The Indian Budget debate, the *World* remarks, was, as might have been expected from its repeated postponements, almost entirely uninteresting and uninstructive. There was a very useful lesson conveyed, however, in the discussion of the Indian Councils Bill on the following day. The meddlesome mediocrities who have taken to Indian politics as their *dernier ressort* will do well to lay to heart the rebuke they received from the Under Secretary of State for India when he reminded them that, but for their unnecessary and useless interference, the Indian Councils Bill, instead of being again shelved, would have been passed three sessions ago. The Bill is a useful, if not a complete, measure, and half a loaf is always better than no bread. But it is ever the way of those who interfere in matters which they do not understand to prefer the shadow to the substance. As a consequence, several obviously necessary reforms will probably be delayed till the few ill-advised enthusiasts, who know nothing of Indian life, choose to cease their second-hand agitation in favour of the popular representation of the natives. By all means, let Anglo-Indians and other properly-qualified critics have their full say on the management of our Eastern Empire; but no useful purpose can possibly be served by the cheap and purposeless declamation of ignorant and self-elected members for Hindostan.

People were much amused the other day, says the same paper, to hear that the Viceroy and the official world at Simla have expressed themselves "deeply pained and shocked" at the full report of the House of Commons' debate on Manipur. It is, of course, always unpleasant for high officially—more especially the high officials of the Indian Government, hedged as they are with a triple wall of native and European sycophancy and adulation—to hear home-truths, like those which enlivened Westminster a few weeks ago. It is quite ludicrous, however, to hear of these demigods holding up their pious hands and crying in sanctimonious chorus, "How shocking!" Annoying as the criticism they were subjected to may have been, it must be granted that they have hitherto got out of the very shady Manipur incident remarkably cheaply. Possibly when the full account of the affair is published, as it will be shortly, they will have too much to think of to object to being alluded to as fond of fostering mediocrity.

Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., writing to the *Times* to correct a statement made by Mr. J. M. Maclean, says:—The Amir of Kabul did not "remonstrate strongly with the Indian Government against the extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway to Chaman in British territory." What he remonstrated against was the fixing of the terminus in what he believed to be Afghan territory. The necessities of gradient required the station to be placed at the distance of a few miles from the base of the Kwaja Amran range, and the Amir, regarding the latter as the boundary, protested, not without some justification, against what he interpreted as an encroachment upon Afghan soil. No confidential despatches between the Government of India and the Amir, or *vice versa*, have ever been communicated to me, and Mr. Maclean has no right to make the insinuation. My knowledge is derived from the Indian newspapers, of which I am apparently a more diligent student than Mr. Maclean. Mr. Maclean's imputations upon Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues are as undeserved as I have shown his statements about myself to be inaccurate,

Referring to the sittings of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, the *Times* writes:—To Mr. S. Digby is wholly due the credit of organizing the Indian Committee and of interesting native princes and others in the success of the Congress.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Aug. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J G Silcock, BCS
Mr H H Gahan, B
Mr C J Saunders, B
Mr E M Sage, B
Mr B R Lilley, B
Mr E B Alexander, B
Mr G E Moore, B
Col M G Gerard, CB, CIH
Col A C Smith, RE
Col J B Smith, ISC
Col I Cambell Walker, ISC
Capt G C Kitson, KRRC
Capt W Quentin, 4th Bo Inf
Lt H R Mead, 16th Bo Inf
Lt F W Evatt, 5th Goorkhas
Lt J H L Murray, MWD
Lt G de S Lisle, ISC
Lt G H G Mockler, 20th M Inf
Lt A E S Searle, 12th Bo Inf
Lt H B Murray, ISC
Surg-Maj R V Power, MD
Surg-Maj C J Bamber, MD, B
Surg-Maj E W Young, Bo
Surg A V Anderson, B.
Surg-Maj E Mair, B
Surg-Maj S H Browne, B
Surg-Maj A W F Street, M
Surg-Maj J Lancaster, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Denman, BCS, 1 mo
Mr H Beveridge, BCS, 1 mo
Mr H A Kirk, B, 4 days
Mr C Bagshawe, B, 12 mos
Mr H Marsh, B, 35 days
Mr H P Walton, B, 9 mos
Mr C A H Wood, B, 5 days
Mr H J Sanders, B, 2 mos
Mr E Forrest, B, till Nov 13, 1891
Mr W E Muntz, B, 3 mos
Mr H D Paterson, M, 3 mos
Col M J King Harman, ISC, 1 mo
Lt-Col A H Mayhew, ISC
Maj D Robertson, ISC, 22 days
Maj E J G Lewis, till Nov 1, 1891
Capt G Davidson, BRE, 82 days
Lt E W Harris, ISC, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H Beveridge, BCS
Mr M Macauliffe, BCS
Mr A M B Irwin, BCS
Mr F H Harding, BCS
Mr H Fraser, BCS
Mr J Denman, BCS
Mr P D Barclay, B
Mr E D Pechell, B
Mr T W Johnson, B
Mr H Marsh, B
Mr H A S Fenner, B
Mr H J Sanders, B
Mr H A Kirk, B
Mr C A H Wood, B
Mr C E Brasier, M
Mr A M Foord, M
Col H C Morse, ISC
Lt-Col J W Ottley, RE
Capt S C Gough, ISC
Capt H Read, ISC
Capt G H W Sullivan, BRE
Cayt T W Ripton, ISC
Capt B W Cracroft, ISC
Capt E B Burton, ISC
Capt W Aves, Ind Mar
Lt W C Lockhart Mure, ISC

Four more cruisers conveying recruits and railway plant will leave Odessa next month for Vladivostock.

During his recent journey to Moscow the French Admiral Gervais, in course of conversation, declared the conclusion of an alliance between France and Russia to be superfluous, since it already existed de facto in the hearts of the Russian and French peoples. "It is more securely sealed," the admiral added, "by their nobility of soul and their reciprocal friendship than it could ever be by any treaty whatsoever."

The best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

"THE CHURCH OF SORROWS" AT QUETTA.

A **correspondent** writes to the *Pioneer*:—When the traveller, weary with his trying journey up the Bolan Pass or the Hurnai, approaches the valley of Quetta he will see, towering over the arid and treeless plain, the massive walls and well-built buttresses of the new Quetta Church. Lakhs of money have been expended in its construction. Millions of well-burned bricks have been made for it in a land where fuel is almost as precious as gold. Tons upon tons of cut stone have been carried for it from distant quarries, on a railway whose monstrous tariff rate is the dead weight that strangles Quetta; girders cunningly devised have been imported for it from far away factories by the Clyde, or brought from remote Himalayan valleys where the deodar flourishes. The services of highly paid Engineer officers, overseers and contractors have been absorbed in its construction, while other work could not be supervised. As result a fabric huge, impressive, water-proof, and weather-proof, has been built at enormous cost to the State in some of its many departments. The bitter winds of a Quetta winter can never sway it, the drifting snow that lies deep on Quetta roofs can never enter it, the freezing night wind from Biluch hills that so often carries death to the frail physique of the village youth comes as a sepoy from some far away Konkan village, and numbs the English peasant lad on sentry, can never find entrance to its well-sheltered interior. All is stout and strong and excellent, the very best of the very best. But I would fain inquire in these days of tightened purse strings and loudly preached economics who found the public funds thus spent, and by whose supreme authority were the lakhs of rupees disbursed for such a work?

Quetta above all things needs money freely spent on it. This isolated mountain garrison, this outpost of English civilisation on the borders of anarahy, where so many Englishmen, civil and military, are posted to hold the marches of an Empire, above all things needs money freely spent on it, for its local conditions are trying even to the strongest; but the refrain that comes to all such demands is too often that of "No Funds." When one thinks of the sufferings that have been gone through in Quetta by hundreds of persons, over whose head there has been no shelter, save toppling mud roofs dripping like sieves with the melting snow; of the sick in their weakness wandering forth to find better shelter; of women and children in dread lest their houses should fall over their heads; of others again living in places unsuitable in every way for their needs, I am lost in amazement to think that this costly fabric with its vast and cathedral-like proportions, should have risen here, to taunt one with its complete and lavishly perfect construction. When the preacher later on will stand forward to tell of Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me," I wonder will he hear ringing in his ears the cry of pain and suffering of those who, but for the expenditure on this huge structure, might have been sheltered in comfort from the killing winter without. I fail entirely to find answer to the question as to what department of the State found funds to build this huge edifice, so unsuitable for the place; while for even the most needful works the want of money is continually being urged. It seems as if again we had returned to the twelfth century, when great ministers rose perfect in their detail and construction from amidst the mud hovels of an ignorant and superstitious peasantry.

In a few months more an opening service will be held, and over the great doorway that leads to its long drawn aisles an inscription will be needed, and this is the style in which it might run:—

"This vast church was erected with great labour in the year 1888-89-90 and 91, during sickly summers and winters of deadly severity. Its cost was four lakhs of rupees in cash, and the services of many skilled officials were monopolised in its construction. During the same year that it was being built sickness and suffering came to the homes of many of those who dwelt around it, and it is to the eternal memory of that mass of human pain and anguish it is dedicated, by the name of 'The Church of Sorrows.' So long as these walls shall stand men shall know that when the 19th century was ending, the martyrdom of man was as yet not completed, and that in the name of the Most Merciful many heedless acts were done bringing pain to those whom He called His children.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Galignani's Messenger is responsible for the following startling announcement:—It is now known that the injury the German Emperor received on board the Hohenzollern was not caused through his slipping upon a slippery deck as was originally announced. The Emperor was standing at the head of a landing at the top of a flight of stairs leading to the main deck, conversing with an officer, when he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell down the stairs. He was picked up and conveyed to his cabin, and since then has suffered intensely from the bruises received during the fall. The Emperor has had several fits since leaving London, and it is well known that he had three while in England. "The news is causing the greatest anxiety in Court circles." Colour has been lent to the foregoing sensational statement by the fact that, though it been settled that the Empress and her sons should remain at Felixstowe until the Cowes week—when Her Majesty and the Crown Prince were to meet the Emperor, who by that time would, it was expected, have returned from Norway and cruised down the west coast of Scotland—the Empress and children hastily journeyed to Kiel on Wednesday last week. The Emperor William arrived there on Aug. 8 on board the Hozenzollern.

A Berlin morning journal publishes a detailed account, presumably inspired from medical sources, of the nature of the injury to the Emperor's knee. It states that in falling His Majesty ruptured some of the muscles of the knee-joint and displaced the knee-cap. Such injuries are in themselves (says the writer) not calculated to give rise to great anxiety, their most unpleasant feature being that so long as the wound on the knee-cap remains unhealed, the patients must abstain from all movement. This is assured either by a plaster-of-paris bandage or (as is the case with the Emperor) by enveloping the whole leg in such a why that the knee retains its normal position. On the arrival of the Hohenzollern at Kiel, a special surgical dresser was telegraphed for, who bandaged the knee afresh. The duration of the Emperor's stay in Kiel is uncertain and depends entirely upon the progress made towards recovery by the wounded knee.

The Empress is staying on board the Hohenzollern in order to be with her husband.

COLONEL MITCHELL AND THE WAR OFFICE.

Col. Mitchell attended the courts on Aug. 12 and argued in person before Baron Pollock that the bill of costs demanded from him by the War Office—namely, £161, in the recent case of the Queen *vs.* Secretary of State for War was illegal, and excessive as regards many items, especially the Attorney-General's fees, in view of the recent decision of Sandeman *vs.* Warner, on June 17, 1891, which restricted Sir Charles Russell's fees to ten guineas, also that the costs were apparently obtained by an incorrect statement in court to the effect that the former costs were remitted by reason of an alleged undertaking. This undertaking he had denied on oath. The former were remitted by the gracious clemency of the First Lord of the Treasury, and he referred to Hansard on proof. He had officially made offers to the War Office to commute a portion of his £215 pension to provide funds for their payment and this had been refused, though he had a right to commute under the Acts of Parliament 1871 and 1882. By the advice of the Solicitors of the Treasury he had renewed his offer more than a week ago, and also made an alternative offer to pay a fixed sum per quarter out of his pension. No reply had been received. As regards these costs he had received no reply, and was in a state of pecuniary distress by the War Office pressing him and withholding his £2,405. He was instructed that Parliament had voted ample funds to pay him and others, but the War Office had returned the money to the Treasury, and he was instructed that there was a *prima facie* case that some of the money had been used for a very improper purpose. He contended that the bills of costs were also in contravention of the Solicitors Act 1843, para. 32. Baron Pollock gave leave to appeal to the courts.

The manœuvres in presence of the Czar at Wilmanstrand, in Finland, whither the Russian infantry regiment had been ordered to join with the native troops, ended in disaster. An extra train conveying this regiment from Wilmanstrand was run into by the post train from St. Petersburg. The accident has been found to have arisen from the absence of the usual red lamps at the rear of the military train. The collision with the passenger train caused the destruction of seventeen out of the twenty-nine carriages of the soldiers train. One soldier was killed, and fifty-four were injured, of whom fifteen are in a very serious condition. The passengers in the second train escaped unhurt.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS OF 1891.

The number of "papers" received is 145, Dr. Leitner tells us, as against 45 at the Berlin Congress of 1881 and 65 at the Vienna Congress of 1886. The following additional arrangements have, the *Athenæum* is informed, been made. M. Claine is bringing over Batak manuscripts, in the medical portion of which indigenous Sumatra has anticipated the theory of microbes; Mr. Capus will read a paper on the Pamir, Vakhan, and Chitral; Capt. Binger will speak about a tolerant Mohammedan state in the Sahara. Among other topics will be linguistic indications in shawl patterns. Prof. Vasconcellos-Abrew, the Portuguese scholar, will give a summary of research in Sanskrit since 1886, analyzing the Vedic investigations, and also supplying the modern Hindu views regarding their codices, such as the Manava-dharmashastra; the influence of Europe, through Portugal, of Indian fables and stories; and other matters of importance to the combined section of ancient "Sanskrit and (modern) Hiddnism." A most important find is the discovery of Dravidian prehistoric remains near Bellary, in the Madras Presidency. The explorers are Mr. R. Sewell, M.C.S., and Mr. F. Fawcett. The latter has just come home, bringing with him photographs and remains illustrating the carvings on rocks that he has found, and that point to a long extinct race and civilization.

Mr. Sewell writes:—

"The Bellary district abounds in prehistoric remains, being rich in burying-places with rude stone circles, and dolmens, wherein have been found well-preserved pottery and other remains; so-called 'cindermounds,' consisting of a material believed to be tufa, but of which the use has never yet been discovered; with a great quantity of celts, mealing stones, scrapers, &c., mostly neolithic. Four miles east of Bellary is a village called Kapgal, lying underneath a rocky hill, of which the visible surface in many places consists of nothing but a mass of large boulders piled one on top of another. The eastern end of this had long been known as a fine quarry for celts and other prehistoric remains, while close by in the plains are the remains of a very early settlement with stone-circles, and two very curious tufa-mounds. Not long since I visited the place with Mr. Fawcett, and, scrambling amongst the upper rocks, where probably few Europeans have set foot, we found a very large quantity of ancient drawings on the surface of the boulders, consisting of men and animals and other devices. Afterwards questioned, the villagers said they had been made by the gods, or rather a god. They are evidently of extreme antiquity for various reasons. In one or two instances the men's figures have apparently head-dresses of long feathers, implying the existence of barbaric customs unknown in the locality at present. The oxen represented are different from the breed now known. Some of the drawings are very lifelike and skilful. I say drawings, but they are really chippings, the figures being cut on the surface of the dark rock by a succession of blows from some hard substance. Mr. Fawcett intends to prepare a paper, illustrated by drawings and photographs, on this very interesting subject—Dravidian prehistorics in this locality, with special reference to Kapgal—and I think that his paper would be found one of great interest, if you would admit it. The study of the Indian stone age is yet in its infancy, and it deserves all the encouragement that such a distinguished meeting as the Oriental Congress could give it."

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The writer of the fortnightly article on India in the *Times* says:—

The results of the Chloroform Commission issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad are being keenly discussed in India. The *Bombay Gazette*, in a remarkably able article, claims for these results an importance which will have to be narrowly scrutinized by the medical profession in England. It maintains that the fear of death from the administration of chloroform, due to its influence on the action of the heart, is entirely groundless; that the modern disinclination to administer chloroform, except under the somewhat costly and, in India, frequently prohibitive precaution of having a second medical man present to give it, is not justified by the facts; that the old view, the view of Mr. Syme and the leading surgeons and physicians of his time, is the correct view; and that chloroform can be given without fear of accident so long as care is taken that there be an admixture of air with the vapour. The inquiry is held to have established that where death is produced, it results not from the stoppage of the heart but from the stoppage of the respiration. The Commission is said to have proved that in cases of death "the breathing stops before the heart," and "that so long as the breathing is kept free, there is no danger to be apprehended from the administration of chloroform." The main practical conclusion is that the administrator should be guided, not by the circulation, but by the respiration. It thus re-affirms the *dictum* of Mr. Syme that, in giving chloroform, the finger should never be on the pulse. "but that the instant the breathing becomes irregular, the administration should cease until it becomes normal again." How far these views may be confirmed after examination by the medical profession at home remains to be seen. But it is honourable to his Highness the Nizam that so important an inquiry should have been instituted and conducted at considerable expense by his Government on his own personal initiative.

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

War Office, Pall-Mall, August 11.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col and Col G E Grover, upon completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols upon completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieut-Cols are placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List:—H R Thuillier (late Bengal); K A Jopp, (late Bombay); T C Manderson (late Bengal); L Conway-Gordon, CIE (late Bengal); Brig-Gen (local) A F Hamilton (late Madras); C W J Harrison (late Bengal); W G Cumming (late Madras); F J Home (late Bengal); B Lovett, CB, CSI (late Bengal); G T Skipwith (late Bengal); E D'O Twemlow (late Bombay).

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Cols:—J Hill, vice Col H R Thuillier; T H Holdich, vice Col K A Jopp; T Gracey, vice Col T C Manderson; W H Haydon, vice Col L Conway-Gordon, CIE, H H Cole, vice (local) Brig-Gen A F Hamilton; W S S Bisset, CIE, vice Col C W I Harrison; W H Coaker, vice Col W G Cumming; H C Fox, vice Col F J Home; F V Corbett, vice Col B Lovett, CB, CSI.; J W Ottley, vice Col G T Skipwith; H D McArthur, vice Col E D'O Twemlow.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts:—J P Mackesy, R Polwhele, J R Birney, A Gardiner, J W S Sewell, C R Tonge, R B D Blakeney, E H S Cator, A J Close, R G King, A T Chamier, P S Robinson, E N Stockley, E H Pym, W J Johnston, J B Barstow, G S Knox.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut G T Young is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut E C Foster to be Capt in succession to Maj H A Macdonald, DSO, employed with the Egyptian Army. Sec Lieut A A S Wright to be Lieut, vice E C Foster.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Col F W Cary, on completion of six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—A R Nethersole, M Fitz R Kindersley.

The East Lancashire Regt—Lieut W L R Amesbury is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Sec Lieut A J Glasfurd is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own (Middlesex) Regt—Lieut C J Campbell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supernumerary Lieut R J Ross to be Lieut, vice A C J Campbell.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Sec Lieut (now Lieut) S G Knox is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Durham Lt In—Capt F R C Carleton to be Maj. vice J C Hilliard, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay. Lieut. C E Lees is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut-Col and Col J H Campbell retires on a pension. Sec. Lieut R J Ingles is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Desertions from the French troops stationed near the south-east frontier have become so numerous as to arouse suspicions as to their bona fides on the part of a member of the Italian Parliament. This astute legislator professes to be able to prove that these deserters are neither more nor less than spies, who are allowed by their commanding officers to cross the Alpine boundry line. They pick up all the useful information possible, and on being sent over the Swiss border by the Italian authorities return quietly to France and rejoin their battalions.

THE INDIAN MARINE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* writes:—On March 20 last an Order in Council was signed sanctioning certain arrangements in connection with a scheme prepared by the Admiralty for augmenting and manning "the floating defences of your Majesty's Indian Empire." The scheme itself has not been made public, and it may be either good or bad; but in the July "Navy List" two extra pages, numbered 669b and 669c, have been inserted, giving certain particulars which are not without interest to the public. It is rather a curious way of making the matter known to put it in the "Navy List" without comment; but having done so, it would perhaps be as well if the whole scheme was also submitted to the country. It seems that, by the new scheme, certain ships, torpedo boats, &c., are to be handed over to the Imperial Government on specified conditions, under which they will, to all intents and purposes, become vessels-of-war of the navy, and that therefore it is considered expedient that officers and men of the Indian Marine, while borne for service in those vessels, should have rank and status similar to that of the officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve. By the Order in Council the officers are given similar titles to those borne by Royal Naval Reserve officers, and men bearing native ratings receive naval ratings. It is not quite clear if the whole of the marine officers are to get new rank, or only those serving in the defence vessels, which are presumably the Magdala, and Abyssinia turret-vessels, the *Plassey* and *Assaye* torpedo gunboats, all torpedo-boats, and possibly the *Lawrence*, a fine paddle-wheel vessel. As the officers and men of the Indian Marine when so employed are to receive from the Admiralty the same pay as they would be entitled to receive from the Indian Government, while officers of the Royal Navy actually serving in the ships are to be allowed Indian allowances, it would appear that it is not contemplated to effect any immediate change, or a vote would have been taken in the estimates, and this does not seem to have been done. As it is, the arrangement does not commend itself to us, and it would surely have been better to have worked the Indian defence ships on similar lines to those agreed upon with the Colonies for the provision of the new Australian Squadron. The Indian Marine is a trooping and harbour service, and as such is undoubtedly a sound concern; but to look on it as a possible fighting force must be, to any one who knows anything about it, ridiculous and absurd. Merely calling "First Grade Officers" and "Second Grade Officers" Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants respectively, and "seacunies," "bhandarries," and "topasses" petty officers and boys will not make the one efficient officers or the other trained seamen-gunners. The officers serving under the new rules will find man-of-war life, with the Commander-in-Chief's inspection always to windward of them, something very different from cold-weather trooping and laying-up during the monsoon. It is reported that 200 seamen of the fleet will be sent out for the defence vessels, but that will not be a sufficient number to man those we have mentioned. It almost seems, by the change in the names of their ratings, as if it was intended to complete the ships' companies with lascars or Seedeeboys, in which case God help the Englishmen who have to take the ships into action! The average lascar trying to defeat the enemies of this country on the seas would indeed be a sorry spectacle. Probably the better plan would be to start a gunnery school at Bombay, and endeavour to raise a naval volunteer force from the local merchant service, the sons of soldiers and others who show an aptitude and a desire for the service, drafting them into the defence vessels as they proved themselves capable. The Government of India and the Admiralty can hardly be working together in perfect accord to produce such a scheme as this appears to be from the few details that have been published. Apparently the Indian Government officials hold heretical views upon the subject of naval defence, and are disinclined to admit that the Admiralty must have complete control over any naval force. But they must have trained seamen, and they can hardly get the genuine article anywhere else than from the Admiralty, and nowhere else so cheaply. Even if they employ retired men, these must obtain Admiralty leave to enter the service. It would therefore have been much wiser if the ships had been wholly officered and manned from the Imperial force. It is true, we believe, that some of the Indian Marine men have been sent home to go through the gunnery and torpedo course: but we should like to know whether, since these gentlemen have gone back, they have ever done a day's drill. Possibly they are employed as harbour-masters, or in a position afloat which requires their constant attention: how, then, can they keep up their knowledge of gunnery, &c.? It is absurd to suppose that they do. We trust that some one interested in Indian as well as Imperial matters will endeavour to have this scheme published in its entirety, that it may be submitted to unofficial criticism. The question of using the lascars as a fighting force is alone sufficient reason for asking that the arrangement should not remain in the dark.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination, held on June 24 and following days, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The marks are appended:—

For Cavalry Cadetships.

Ricketts, R L	8213	Ollivant, W S	5953
Johnes, C I F O	8045	Richardson, J J	5865
Corlett, J S	7730	Hobson, G W	5765
Steel, R A	7155	Davis, A R	5743
Armstrong, A R	6933	Muller, R	5724
Greetham, F W V	6883	Welstead, G R	5721
Heriot-Maitland, J C	6060	Jackson, C G	5656
Abadie, H B	6038		

For Infantry Cadetships.

Abbey, W B T	8332	Luddington, W J C	6382
Stewart, J H K	8121	Brown, A E	[illegible]
Coleridge, F A	7924	Keen, W J	6350
Carvill, P G	7882	Field, H N	6347
Coode, P	7844	LeMotte, E D'A	6340
Bigham, C C	7791	M'Kinnon, L	6340
Burton, S W	7777	Young, E D	6334
Sime, C G	7605	Pike, W N	6308
Quin, R P W	7538	Tarver, W K	6308
Hankey, H M A	7477	Clarke, N H	6289
M'Dermott, A P B	7403	Forster, W E	6274
Sykes, W E	7371	Hinton, C H	6239
Walker, C M	7357	Loch, E C	6237
Brown, F R	7329	Balfour, C E	6207
Muscroft, W St Clair	7268	Blunt, R B	6191
Sheppard, T W	7265	FitzGerald, G E F	6189
Brown, L S	7259	Hunnard, F	6185
Blackburne, J G	7217	Lysley, G L	6182
Perrin, C L	7215	Hawes, P F B	6181
Isacke, H	7211	Howard, T N S M	6174
Gregson, H G F S	7199	Reddie, A J	6157
Longden, R J	7898	Gleig, P N	6152
Radcliffe, S A D	7159	Grant, M H	6141
De la Fontain, H V M	7138	Hastings, B St J W	6137
Greene, F R R	7127	Cameron, N J J	6136
Ingle, W D	7124	Braithwaite, F J	6119
Costello, E W	7098	Cookson, S	6113
Traill, W H	7085	Boulton, R E	6110
Pearless, C W	7076	Wood, C M	6110
Taylor, S C	7060	Stewart, H	6081
Young, H N	7054	Layard, W T	6082
Pears, M L	6943	Greek, E G S	6069
Tweedie, F J	6919	Mandy, P S	6045
Smith, H W	6848	Cripps, F W B	6039
Mortimore, C R	6846	Goodridge, E S T	6025
Percival, C V N	6830	Loftus, F C	6022
Sport, E M	6830	Sidney, P M	6009
Prentice, R E S	6816	Harvey, W J St J	5992
Reddie, J M	6790	King, R G	5990
Haslehust, G W	6773	Fargus, H	5986
Ezechiel, C E T	6713	Green, J E	5983
Welch, M H E	6710	Orr, H M C	5981
Ireland, de Courcy	6706	Fryer, F L	5972
Dowson, F S	6686	Davies, G F	5965
Hannay, C C	6655	Stewart, G M	5963
Porter, C L	6627	Hulse, W B	5961
Stokoe, T R	6587	Wallace, A R	5954
Fothergill-Cooke, A	6584	Biggwither, F	5919
MacEwan, H E	6581	Marshall, H T	5917
Porch, C P	6577	Challenor, E L	5913
Grimwood, J	6560	Lloyd, K H	5912
Mather, F W	6521	Stewart, P G	5905
Wingate, G H F	6520	Keating, H E C	5892
Hosford, E A	6503	Jourdain, H E N	5854
Etches, C E	6502	Macpherson, J D	5849
Harvey, J S	6493	Fairfax, G C	5845
Sorel-Cameron, G C	6478	Maitland, J D H	5829
Campbell, E G	6474	Arthur, E J	5825
Hewett, G E	6472	Gray, F W	5806
Byrne, F J	6435	Thorold, H C	5787
Lane, A P	6417	Morland, A	5765
Horsbrugh, B R	6398	Hare, R W	5761
Maclean, H D N	6383		

For West India Cadetships.

Isaac, R J	6190	Oliphant, E H	5736
Davies, P M	5757	Middleton, M	5732
Dyer, B C	5742	Bernard, W K	5731
French, G H B	5738		

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for twelve cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Bethell, W P	8423	Carreg, [illegible]	5710
Garraway, H S	7077	Duxbury, S H	5696
Mander, D A W	6684	Collins, E R	5680
Warren, G E	6414	Rutter, E F	5310
Simon, H S P	6313	Rickards, E	5122
Rising, R E	5822	Maffatt, R E	4960

The following Queen's cadets, honorary Queen's cadet, and Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Queen's Cadets.		Queen's India Cadets.	
Dudgeon, R. de S.	6111	Brodhurst, B. M. S.	6780
Harbord, C. R.	4618	Stewart, W. Fitz A	5897
Hall, R. M.	3257	Watts, G. A. R.	5156
Stirke, H. R.	3074	Grey, C. J. E.	3741
Mitchell-Innes, N. F. W.	3012	Barwell, E. F.	3559
Honorary Queen's Cadet.		Corbyn, E. C.	3531
Blake, W. L. F.	3616		

The names of those Queen's cadets (British and Indian) and honorary Queen's cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India who have elected to join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps have been noted accordingly. Other candidates who have obtained Staff Corps cadetships will receive an intimation in due course.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th August, as compared with the statement of the 22nd August 1891:—

Liabilities.	August 22. Rs.	August 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,82,170	45,88,908
Do. do. at Branches	33,36,774	37,00,842
Other Deposits	4,53,15,044	4,60,91,924
Post Bills	13,592	13,092
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,12,829	36,91,215
Rs. ..	6,95,60,409	7,14,85,981
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,21,35,014	1,21,35,014
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,14,447	80,11,781
Loans do. do.	90,69,602	75,90,908
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,073	945
Bills Discounted and purchased	75,60,374	74,66,180
Stamps, &c.	18,691	18,712
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,055 Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000	3,92,055	3,92,055
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,43,328	2,25,370
Cash and Currency Notes	3,17,25,825	3,56,45,016
Rs. ..	6,95,60,409	7,14,85,981

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August 1891, as compared with the statement of the 18th August:—

	August 18. Rs.	A.	P.	August 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,41,68,045	5	9	2,16,83,279	5	4
Other Deposits, &c.	7,56,42,522	6	8	7,35,77,522	3	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,22,874	4	7	5,47,006	8	7
Sundries	28,82,939	9	2	28,94,897	5	8
Rs.	12,80,16,381	10	2	12,34,02,705	6	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,23,05,681	8	0	1,24,84,562	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	80,90,343	4	0	80,67,233	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	79,52,413	13	5	74,80,218	7	2
Credits on do.	58,14,126	4	3	53,61,493	2	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,58,49,177	2	4	1,47,24,942	6	6
Balances with other Banks	7,28,210	10	9	7,08,068	14	1
Bullion	9,46,481	15	2	9,45,795	2	5
Dead Stock	12,12,816	2	10	12,13,352	10	9
Stamps	9,734	13	0	10,011	5	2
Sundries	22,92,573	9	11	22,70,989	14	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	4,40,60,043	4	7	4,26,94,406	13	10
Do. at Branches	2,87,54,776	1	11	2,74,41,630	14	0
Rs.	12,80,16,381	10	2	12,34,02,705	6	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 24th August, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,71,316	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,13,450	do.
Other Deposits	20,65,000	do.
Post Bills	75,868	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,55,771	Inc.
Loans	4,72,196	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,52,633	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,24,235	do.
Cash at Head Office	13,65,638	do.
Do. at Branches	13,13,115	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd August, 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	78,000	97,000	3,000	1,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	169	210	7	386
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	4,04,599	5,21,307	25,309	9,51,215
Total for 8 weeks.	4,82,599	6,18,307	28,309	11,29,215
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	67,066	69,611	1,314	1,37,991
Per mile of Ry do.	145	151	3	299
Total to corresponding date do.	5,30,626	5,81,720	26,070	11,38,416

Increase for the week .... Rs. 40,009
Decrease to date .... ,, 9,201

THERMOMETER READINGS.

Sunday Night, August, 30.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·3

Monday Night, August 31

6 a.m. .. .. 79·4
10 a.m. .. .. 79·8
2 p.m. .. .. 81·4
4 p.m. .. .. 79·6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th August 1891
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of Wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	290
Fall of Rain	0·24
Total fall during month	6·69
year	53·3
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st August	0·00

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

VINOLIA SOAP — BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days." THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of much convenience in skin ailments." THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."

VINOLIA POWDER — A Soothing, Soluble Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL............... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange

By Order of the Directors,
J BUCHAN,
Manager.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL

All the above sold all over India by the leading Chemists, &c., &c.
T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation of flesh, and the system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France.
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

"McEWAN'S" HOME BREWED.

Primus *in Indis.*

CELEBRATED ARMY ALE.

As supplied to the Troops in 54 gallon casks in Egypt, Malta, Australia, Colonies, Burmah India and

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIPS.

It is acknowledged to be of infinitely superior flavour, age, and ripeness to every other Beer brewed, or imported into India.

OFFICERS

Are now using this fine Draught Ale in 18 gallon casks in their Messes and Clubs.

The Army & Navy supplied on most favourable terms.

" Scotland again heads the list in Malt, and Barley brews, with **McEWAN** in **BEER,** and **USHER** (Old Vatted Glenlivet) in **WHISKY.**"

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WM. McEWAN & Co., Ld.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AN[illegible] ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Sto[illegible]s &c., in India.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

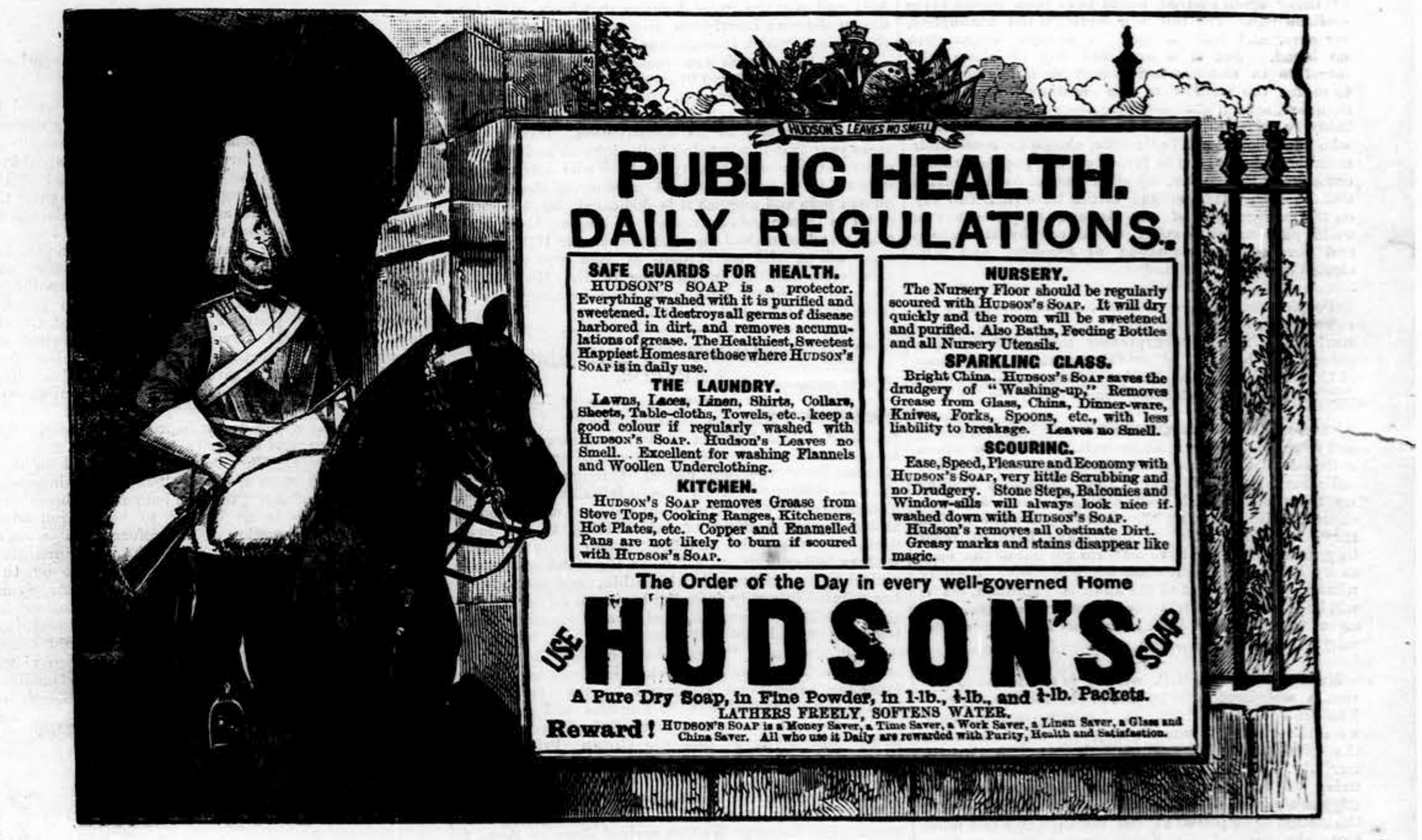
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection; its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloth a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be [illegible]

GEORG[illegible]

Sole [illegible]

72, GOSWELL [illegible]

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE

BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER

SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR

THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR

Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE

EAU DE BOTOT

The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.

PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.

In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78 B, ESPLANADE ROAD.

See each article bears the signature :

PASTA MACK

PASTA MACK. For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation **SOFTENS THE WATER,** gives it a most *delicious odour,* and **BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION** in a most extraordinary way. **Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom.** *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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